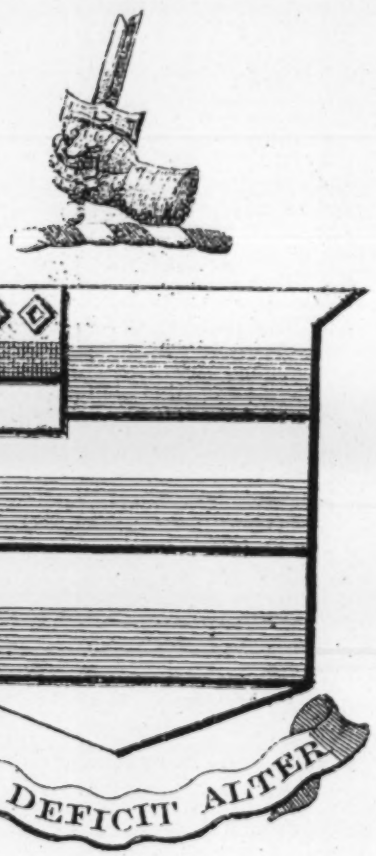
June 1867

C. B.



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26.G.

Ashburton Lpy. # 316

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The booke of haukyng

huntyng and fysshyng, with all the properties and medecynes that are necessary to be kept.

YALE

The true forme of keping of Hawkes as hath ben vsed in times past. And fyrst to speake of hawkes from an egge tyll they bene able to be taken.

FOr to speake of haukes. First ỹ be eges. And after they ben disclosed hauks & comōly gosshawkes bē disclosed as sone as ỹ chougheȝ, in ſo place more timely after ỹ cūtry is of hete & timely breding. & we shall say ỹ haukes don eyere & not bred in the woodes. And we shall say ỹ haukes done drawe when they bere tymbringe to theyr nestes, & not they build, ne make their nestes. And in ỹ tim of their loue they call, & not cauke. And we shall saye ỹ they trede And whē they ben vnclosed & begyn for to fether any thing of length: anon by kynd they wil drawe cōwhat out of the nest, & draw to bowes & com again to their nest. And thē they ben called bowesſes. And after saint Margaretes day they flee frō tre to tre. And thē thei ben called braūchers. And thē it is tim for to take thē And seuen nightes before saint Margaretes daye & seuen nightes after is the best taking of sparhaukes.

How ye shal demeane you in takyng of haukes & with what instrumentes, & howe you shall call them

WHo wil take haukes: he must haue nettes which bene caled vrines, & those must be made of good smal threde, & it had nede be died ether greene or blewe for espyeng of the hauke. And he must take wyth hym nedle & threde to ensyle the hawkes that bene taken. And in this maner the must be ensiled. Take the nedle and threde: and put it through the ouer eyelyd and so

of that other, & make the fast vnder the becketh at the tee not. Then she is ensyled as she ought to be. Som vse to ensyle them with the nether eyelyd aboue the beck on the head almoste, but ỹ is the worst way. For of reason the ouerlyd closeth more iustlie then the neyther, bicause of the largenesse, when she is ensyled: bere her home on thy fyst and cast her on a perche, & let her stād ther a nyght and a day. And on that other day toward nyght take and cutte easely the thredes & take them away softely for breakyng of the eyelyddes. Then softe & fayre begin to fede her, & deale easeli with her til she wyll syt vpon thy fyst. For it is dred for hurtyng of her winges. And then the same night after ỹ feding: wake her all nyght, and on the morow all day, then she wyl be prety ynough to be reclayned. And the fyrst meate ỹ she shall ete: let it be hote, and geue her ynough therof

¶ How your hauke maye be drawen to reclaime and the maner of her dyet.

And if your hauke be hard pēned, she may be drawē to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tēdre pēned: she is not able to be reclaimed. And yf she be a gosshauke or tercel ỹ shal be reclaimed: euer feed her with washe meate at the drawyng, & at the reclaiming. But looke it be hote, & in this maner washe it. Take ỹ meate & go to ỹ water, & strike it vp & down in the water, & wryng the water out & fede her therwith & shebe a brauācher. And if it be an eyes: ye must washe the meat cleaner then ye doo to a brauācher, & with a linen clothe wipe it and feed her. And euermore ỹ third daye geue her casting when she is fleing, if she be a gosshauke or tercel in this maner. Take new blacket cloth and cut fyue pellectes therof an ynche long, and take

flesshe

fleshe & cut fyne morcelles. And with a knyues pointe make an hole in euerye morcell, and put therin ỹ pellettes of cloth. And take a fayr dishe with water & put them therin. Then take the hauke & geue her a morsel of hote meat the quãtiti of half her supper. Thẽ take that that lyeth in the water and feed her for all night.

¶ Howe you shall feed your hauke and knowe her infirmyties and there be many diuerse of them.

IF your hauke be a sparehauk, euer feed her w̃ vnwashed meate, & loke that her castīg be plimage. Thẽ looke it be clene vnder the perche. And on ỹ next day ye shal finde the casting vnder the perche, & therbi ye shall know whether ỹ hauke be clene or not. For sõ pece wyl be yelow: & some greene, & some glamous, & sõe clere, & if it be yelow, she engẽdreth ỹ froũce, which is an euil that wil ryse in the mouth or in ỹ cheke, & yf it be grene: she engẽdreth the rye, the condiciõ of this, euil in this. It wil arisẽ ỹ head & make ỹ head to swel & in ỹ eyen glemous & darke, & but it haue helpe it wil downe into the leges & make the legges to rancle, & if it go fro ỹ legges into ỹ head again: thy hauke is but lost, & if it be glaimous & roping: she engẽdreth an euil called the crai, that is whẽ an hauke mai not muteise.

¶ Marke well your medicines heare folowyng.

¶ A medicine for the frounce in the mouthe.

Take a syluer spone & put the small ende in ỹ fyre tyl it be hote. Thẽ let hold ỹ hauke, & opẽ her beke & wren the sore, & anoynt it with ỹ mary of a goose ỹ hath lain longe, & she shall be whole. And if ỹ froũce be wexed as great as a nucte: thẽ is therin a grubbe which ye shall cut wyth a raser in this maner. Let holde the hauke & slyt the place wher the sore is, & ye shall fynd therin as

 it were

were the maw of a pigeō, take it out al whole, & take
a payr of sheres & nit the hole of the sore and make it as
fayre as ye may with a linnen clothe, and wype cleney
bloud a way, & anoynt the sore with bawme four days
suyngly, and afterward with pampiliō tyl it be whole

How the frounce commeth.

The froūce commeth when a man fedeth his hauke
with porke or cattes flesshe foure dayes together.

How the rye commeth.

For defaut of hote meat this sickenes the rye cometh

How the cray cometh.

The cray cōmeth of washed meat whiche is washed
with hote water in the defaut of hote meate. Also it cō
meth of thredes whiche ben in the flesshe ỹ the hauke is
fed with. For though ye picke the flesh neuer so clen yet
ye shall synde thredes therin.

And euermore eche third day let your hauke bathe her
duryng the sommer, if it be fayre wether. And once in a
weke in ỹ wīter yf it be fayr wether & not els. And whē
ye bathe your hauke: euer geue her a morsell of hote
meat vnwashed, though she be, a goshauke.

How ye may cause your hauke to fle with a cou-
rage in the mornyng.

If ye will ỹ your hauke flee in ỹ mornyng tide: feed her
the night before Wh hote meat, & washe the sāe meat in
wyne, & wryng out ỹ water clene, & ỹ shall make her to
haue lust & courage to fle in ỹ morning in ỹ best maner

How you shall guyde you yf your hauke be full
gorged and ye wolde soone haue a flyght.

If your hauke be full gorged and that ye wolde soone
vpō haue a flight: take foure cornes of whete and put
them

them in a mortell of flesh, & geue the same mortelles to the hauke, and she will cast anon al that she hath with in her. And anone after that she hath cast: looke that ye haue a mortell of hote meate to geue her. And if youre hauke be ouergorged: geue her the same medecine.

¶ A medicine for the tye.

Take dasye leues and stampe them in a morter and wryng out the iuyce, & with a pen put it in the haukes nares once or twyse whē the hauke is smal gorged. And anon after let her tyre, & she shalbe whole as a fyshe. Or els take percely rootes and setue her with them in the same maner & when she tyreth: holde rewe in your hand with the tyring, and that shall make her voyde. But it is perillous to vse it often that the iuyce fall ne spryng in to her eyen.

Also and you geue your hauke freshe butter or mary of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke, it shal make her to cast water wel at the nares, & it wil kepe the nares open. But it will make her hawtaine and proude.

¶ A medicine for the cray, and more followe.

Take & chafe with your handes the fundament of your hauke with warme water a long tyme. And after that take the poudre of saxyfrage, or els the poudre of rewe, and a quantitie of may butter, and tempre it wel together tyll they ben ellē medled. Then put it in a lytle boxe and stop it fast. And as of as you fede your hauke an whole mele: annoyt her meate a lytle therwith, and that shal make her to loue meat the better for loue of the oyntment. And it shall saue her from the cray and from many other sickenesses that gendre oft in a hauke.

Also take the hote barre of an hogge or of a pygge & fede her two dayes therwith and she shalbe whole.

Also.

¶ Also take porke & wete it in hote milke of a cowe, & fede the hauke therwith, & that shall make her muteyse at the best wyse. And porke with the mary of the bone of the butte of porke shall make her muteyse, & fede her with both together. Also vse her to freshe butter, and it wyll do the same. Also one mele or two at the moste of the hote lyuer of a pygge shall make her muteyse well. Be ware geue her not to great a gorge therof, for it is a perylous meate. Also take the whyte of an egge, & labour the same in a sponge as well as ye wolde make glayre for red yuke tyll it be lyke water. Put the same in a vessell, and let the meate that shal be for her supper lye & stene therin all the day before, and that nyght fede her therwith. And that whiche shal be for her dyner in the mornyng let it lye al the night, but in any wyse loke that ye haue al way freshe glayre, and if her fedyng be porke it is the better, that is proued.

¶ The kyndely termes that belong to haukes.

In the beginning of kyndly speche of the termes that belong vnto haukes: here may ye fynde them ¶ The first is holde fast at all tymes, & specially when she batteth. It is called bating for she bateth wt her selfe moste often causeleste. The second is rebate your hauke to your fist, and that is whē your hauke bateth, the least meuing ẏe can make wt your fist she wil rebate again on your fist. The third is, fede your hauke, and not gene her meate. The. iiii. an hauke snyteth or sueth her beake and not wyppeth her berke. The. v. your hauke iouketh and not slepeth. The. vi. your hauke proineth, & not picketh, & she proineth not but whē she beginneth at her legges, & fetcheth moysture lyke oyle at her tayle, and bawmeth

meth her feete, and straketh the fethers of her wynges through her beake. And it is called the note, when that she fetcheth such oyle. And ye shal know that an hauke wold not be let of her proining. For at such time as she proyneth: she is lykyng and lusty, & when she hath doon she will rouse her mightely. And sõetyme your hauke countenaũceth as she picketh her, and yet she proineth not. And than ye muste saye, she refourmed her fethers and not picketh her fethers. The. vii. your haukecolyeth and not becketh. The. viii. shetouseth, and not shaketh her selfe. The ninth she streneth, & not claweth ne scratcheth. The. x. she mãtelleth, & not stretcheth when she putteth her legges from her on after an other & her wynges folow her legges, than she dothe mantell her. And whã she hath manteled her and bringeth both her wiges together ouer her back you shal sai your hauke warbelleth her winges. And that is one terme du therfore. the. xi. ye shal se your hauke mutesseth or muteth & not shyteth. The. xii. ye shall say cast your hauke vpõ the perche, and not set vp your hauke vpon the perche

Here ye shall shall vnderstand furthermore other maner of termes that belõg vnto haukes for to commẽd them for diuerse of their properties.

First ye shall saye, this is a fayre hauke, an huge hauke, a longe hauke, a short thicke hauke, & saye not this is a great hauke. Also ye shall saye, this hauke hath a large beake or a short beake, & not cal it bil. An huge head, or a small head fayre seasoned, ye shal sai your hauke is full gorged, and not cropped, & your hauke putteth ouer & endueth, & yet she doth both diuersli How

How your hauke putteth ouer.

An hauke putteth ouer when she remoueth thei meat from her gorge into her bowels, & thus ye shall knowe it whē she putteth ouer she trauerseth with her bodi & specialli Wt her necke as a crane doth or an other byrde

when ye shall say endueth and bowelled.

An hauke endueth neuer as long as her bowelles bene full at her fedyng. But as soon as she is fed and resteth she enduethe lytle and lytle, and yf her gorge be wyde & the bowell in any thyng slyketh, ye shall saye she is embowelled, and haue not fully endued, and as longe as, ye may fynde ani thing in her bowels it is eyght perylous to geue her any meat.

Marke well these termes folowyng.

Saye an hauke hath a longe wynge, a fayre longe taile with .vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth. This hauke is enterpenned, that is to saye when ỹ fethers of the winges ben betwene the body & ỹ thighes This hauke hathe an huge legge, or a flatte legge, or a round legee, or a fayre encered legge.

To knowe the mayle of an hauke.

Haukes haue whyte maile, cãuasmaile, or red mayle And some call redde mayle yren mayle, whyte maile is sone knowen. Cãuasmaile is betwen white maile and yren meayle, and yren mayle is very red.

Plumage and cast your hauke.

A Goshauke nor Tercell in theyr sore age haue not their mailes named but is caled ther plumage, & after the cote it is called ther maile, & if your hauke reward to any foule by countenaũce for to flee therto: ye shall cast your hauke therto, and flee therto.

Nomme or sealed.

And yf your hauke nomme a foule. & the foule breake away fro her, she hath dysconfyte many fethers of the

foule it is broke away, for in kyndely speche ye shal say your hauke hath nõmed or seled a foule, & not take it.

Wherfore an hauke is called a ryfeler.

And oftentymes it happethe manye a hauke for egrenesse when she should nome a foule he leaseth but the fthers. And as ofte as he dothe so he tifleth, therfore haukes ben called ryfelers, yf the doo oft so.

How ye shall name the membres of your haukes, in conuenable termes.

NOwe ye shall vnderstand the names of the membres of haukes, to begyn at theyr feete, & go vp, warde, as knyghtes ben harneysed and armed so we shall enarme her.

Talons.

Fyrst the great cleis behynde that stryneth ẏ backs of the hande, ye shall call them talons.

Poinces.

The cleis wõ the fote ye shal cal aright her pounces.

Long sengles.

But certainly the cleis that are vpon the midle stretchers ye shall call the long sengles.

Pety sengles.

And the vttermoste cleis ye shall call the pety sengles.

The key or closer.

Understande ye also ẏ the longe sengles ben called thei key of the foote or the closer. For what thig soeuer it be that your hauke streineth is vpon ẏ sengle, & al ẏ fote is therupon, for ẏ strength therof fortifieth all ẏ foote

Seres of wotry or waxy colour.

Also vnderstande ye that the skyn about your haukes legges & her feet is called ẏ seres of her legges and her feete whether they bene watry hewed or waxy coloure

¶ The beme tethis, full summed, full fermed & nd re claymed.

AN hauke hath twelue fethers vpō her tayle, and one principall fether of the same in ỹ middes, & in maner all ỹ other are couered vnder the same fethers that is called the beme fether of the taile. And ther goeth black barres ouerwart the tayle. And those same barres shall tell you when she is full summed or full fermed. For when she is full barred: she stādeth vpon seuen and then she is perfyte redy to be reclaymed.

¶ Ye shall vnderstande that as longe as an hauke standeth vnder the nūbre of seuē barres, & she be in her lore age: it must be said ỹ she is not full fūmed. For so longe she is but tēdre pēned, whether she be brauncher or eyes And yf she be a mewed hauke & stand within seuen barres ye shal say she is not full fermed. For she is not able to be reclamed by cause she is drawen to soone out of ỹ mew for she is hard penned no more then a lore hauke

Brayles or braylfethers degouted.

To know furthermore of haukes. An hauke hath lōge smale whyte fethers hāgyng vnder the taile from her, bowel downward. And the same fethers ye shal cal the brayles or the brailefethers. And comūli euer gos hauke and euer tercelles brailes ben dispreuged with blacke speckes lyke armyns. And for al that they bē accoūted neuer the better. But and a sparehauke be so armined vpō the brayles, or musket: ye shal say she is degouted to the vttermost daie. & much it betokeneth hardines

Brest fethers, plumage barbe fethers, pendaunte fethers.

¶ The i fethers about the former parties of an hauke bē called brest fethers, & the fethers vnder the wynges

are

are plumage. The fethers vnder the beake be called ỹ barbe fethers. And the fethres that ben at the ioynt at the haukes knee the stande hangyng and sharpe at the endes, those ben called the pendaunte fethers.

Flagge or Flages fethers.

The fethers at the wynges next to the body be called the flage or flages fethers.

Bem fethers of thei wing sercell.

And the long fethers of the wynges of an hauke bene called beme fether of ỹ wyng. And ỹ fethers that som, cal the pinio̅ fether of an other foule: of an hauke it is called the sercell. And ye shall vnderstande yt an hauke be in mew, the same sercell shalbe ỹ last fether that she wyl cast, & tyl ỹ be cast: she is neuer mewed, yet it hath be̅ see̅ ỹ haukes haue cast ỹ same fyrst as I haue herd say but ỹ other rule is generall. And whe̅ she hath caste her sercelles in mewe: then & no soner it is tyme for to feed her with washe meat, & to begyn to enlayme her

Enlayme.

Enlaime of an hauke is the grece. And but yt that be take a way with feding of washe meate & otherwise: as shalbe declared hereafter, she wil gendre a panell which may be her vttermost confucyon, & she flee ther-with and take bloud and colde therupon.

Couertes or couert fethers.

There bene also fethers that close vpon thei sercelles, & those same ben called ỹ couertes or ỹ couert fethers and so all the fethers ben called that ben nexte ouer ỹ longbeme fethers are the sigge fethers vpo̅ ỹ winges

Backe fethers.

The fethers vpon the backhalfe ben called the backe fethers.

Beake, Clay, Nares, Sete.

The beake of ỹ hauke is the vpper parte ỹ is croked.

¶ The nether parte of thi beake is called thei clap of the hauke.

¶ The holes in the haukes beake be called the Nares

¶ The yelow betwene the beake and the eyē is called the sere.

Crynettes.

There ben on an hauke longe small black fethers like heres about the sere, & those same be called crynettes of the hauke.

Soze age.

ye shall vnderstande that the fyrst yere of an hauke whether she be a brauncher or eyesse, that fyrst is called her soze age. And all that yere she is called a soze hauke for and she escape that yere with good kedig she is likelye to endure longe.

To reclayme an hauke.

IF ye wil reclaime your hauke, ye must departe on mele into thre meles vnto the time that she wyl come to reclaime. And whan she will come to reclaime ecrease her meles euery day better and better. And ofter she come to ỹ reclayme, make her that she soze not, for though she be wel reclaymed it may hap ỹ she wil soze so high into the ayze that ye shal neither se nor find her. And if your hauke shall flee to the parcryche, loke that ye clayme her or she flee, whether she be brauncher or eyesse or mewed hauke.

when an hauke is called an eyesse.

An hauke is called an eyesse fro her eyē. For an hauke ỹ is brought vp vnder a bussard or puttocke as many ben hard watry eyen, For whan they be dyscloſed and kept in ferme till they be full summed: ye shall knowe ỹ by the theyr watri eyen. And also her loke wil not be so quycke as a braunchers is. And so bycause the best

knowledge,

knowlege is by the eye, they be called eyelles. ye maye also knowe an eyelle by the palenes of the leres of her legges or the lere ouer the beake, & also by the tayntes that ben vpō her tayle and her wynges, which taintes come for lacke of fedyng whan they ben eyelles.

¶ what a taint is.

A taint is a thing that goeth ouerthwart thei fethers of the winges and of the taile like as it were eatē with wormes. And it begynneth fyrst to breed at the bodi in the penne. And that same penne shal frete a sondre and fal a way through the same teint, and thā is the hauke disparaged for all that yere.

Medicines to enlayme your hauke.

Take the rote of raine and put it in a cleane water and lay your flesh therī to tempre a great while and geue it to your hauke to eat and if she eat therof: dred not but it shall abate her grece. But within thre dayes she shall not greatly abate.

Also take Pulyall and garlyke and stampe it well together, and wrynge oute the iuyce in a dysshe, and than wet the flesh therin, and feed your hauke therwith and but it tempre your hauke, that is to say, enlaime your hauke withī four dayes: I maruaile. But looke euery day that ye make newe iuyce, and whan ye feed her wet your meat therin. Also take iuyce of Mercely mores, otherwyse called percely roetes, and the same of yslope, and wasshe youre flesshe therin, and your hauke shal be enlaymed kyndly, and no great abate to the hauke.

Some vse to laye their flesshe in water almoste a daye & geue the same to the hauke at supper. And that lyeth all nyght to geu e her in the mornyng, and thus to feed them in mewe or the ben drawe about a moneth or. vi. wekes, and to enlayme them or they come on fyll, & as soone

soone as thei cast theyr sercell: then is the tyme to feed them so.

How your hauke enlaymeth.

Understande ye for certayn that as longe as youre haukes feete bē blackish and rough: she is ful of grece and euer as she enlaymeth, her feete wyll waxe yelow and smothe.

How you shall gyde you when youre hauke is redye to flee, and ye shall lay put vp the partryche.

When ye haue enlaymed your hauke & reclaymed her, & that she is redy to flee to the partriche ye must take a partryche in your bagge & goe into ỹ feld and let your spanielles fynd a coui of partryches. And when the ben vp & begyn to scatter: ye must haue markers to some of them and thē couple vp your spaniels for when ye haue so doone: let some felow of yours pryuely take the partryche out of your bagge, & tye it by the legge wyth a cryaunce, and cast it vp as high as ye can. And as soone as the hauke seethe her: she wyll flee therto, & yf your hauke sese ỹ partryche aboue, geue her a reward therupon, & go after that by leyser to the partryche that ben marked, and do as I shall tell you here folowyng. If ye haue a chastised spaniell that wyl be rebuked & is a retriuer vncouple hī & no mo of your spanielles & go to a single partrich of ỹ coui so sparcled and be as nygh as ye can to the riling therof, & yf your hauke desyre: cast her to & if she take it thē is your hauke made for ỹ yere, & of the same partryche ỹ she fleyth thus ye must reward her as it showeth here folowing

How ye shall reward your hauke.

Take a knife and cut the head & the neck frō the body of the partryche, and stryppe the skynne away from ỹ necke, & geue the same to the hauke, & couer the body

of

of the foule with a bonet or wan hart, and lay the said head & the necke therupō, & yf she wyll, forsake ꝑ foule that she plumeth on & come to the reward than priuely take away the partryche, & reward your hauke with ꝑ brayne & the necke. Beware that she eat no bones, for that is euill to endew, and it wyll make her vnlusty for to flee, & thus must ye serue her of as many as she fleith but let her reward be the lesse, for elles she may be sone fulgorged, and then she may flee no more a great while

How your hauke shall reioyse.

¶ And whan your hauke hath slain a foule, & is rewarded as I haue sayd: let her flee in no wise til she hath reioysed her that is to say, til she hath sewed or smited her becke, or els rowsed her. And whā she hath doon any of these, for all: go & retrue more, & she wil nomme plenti

whan your hauke hath nomme a foule, howe ye shall doo that ye rebuke not the hauke.

Lerne wel one thyng, and beware thereof, whan youre hauke hath nomme a partryche, stande a good wai of & come not to nygh her, & dryue a waye your spaniells for rebuking of her. For many haukes loue no spanielles, & also mani spaiells will benym them theyre game from theyr bote, & ꝑ is right perillous. And while your hauke plumeth: come softely toward her alway nere and nere And yf she leue pluming, and looke vpon you stand styl and cherke her, and whystell her vntyll she plume agaīe And thus serue her tyll ye be right nigh her. Than soft and leyserly fall vpon your knees, and priuely while she plumeth set your hande and be sure of the geet, and thā ye may gyde all thinges as ye will. And if ye do the contrare: she wyl for feare cary her game, or let it go quick. and that is but losse to you and to your hauke also.

¶ A medicine to make an hauke to cast that is ac-
combred with casting within her body.

¶ Take the iuyce of Salendine, and wete a mortell of
flesshe therin to the quantiti of a nutte. And geue that
mortell to they hauke. and ỹ shall make her for to caste
her olde castyng, and the hauke shalbe safe.

¶ A medicine for an hauke that wil lose.

¶ Washe the flesh that your hauke shall be fed wyth, in
iuyce of fenell, & that shall take away ỹ pryde fro her &
make her leue her losing whether she be lene or fat, and
many times an hauke wil lose whē she lacketh bathyg

¶ A medecine for an hauke that is loulye.

¶ Take quicke siluer and put it in a basen of brasse, &
put therto salendyne, & ashes, & medle it well together
tyll ỹ quicke siluer be dead. And medle therto fatte of
bones, and anoynt the hauke therewyth. And hange it
about her necke tyll it fall away, and it shal slee ỹ lyce.
Also poudre of orpement, blowen vp̄ an hauke wyth
a penne. wyl slee the lyce.

¶ Also take a dagon or a pece of rugh blāket vnshoret
hold it to ỹ fire vnto the time it be throughout warme
and wrappe the hauke therin. And then hold her softe
and stylly for hurtyng of your handes, and the vermyn
wyll crepe into they clothe. Also hold her in the sōne one
a fayre daye and ye shall see the vermyn crepe out vp on
the fethers. Then take a knyfe and wet the on syde of
ỹ blade therof with your mouth. And alwai as the ap-
peare lay the wet syde of the knyfe to them, and ỹ wyl
cleaue therto and then ye may slee them.

The oppynyon of Ostregyeres.

After the opinion of many ostregyers, & ye feede youre
hauke continuallī wī porke, wī iayes, wī pyes, or in espe-
cially beare her much in raini whether, she shalbe lousi

Ostre

Ostregers, Speruiteres, Faukeners

Now bicause I speake of ostregiers, ye shal vnderstād ỹ the ben called ostregiers ỹ keep goshauks or tercels & those ỹ keepe sparehaukes & muskettes, ben called speruiters, & kepers of al other haukes are called faukeners. The length of the gesse, lewes cyrcettes, & how they be fastened, and bewetes

Haukes haue aboute theyre leggres gesses made of lether most comōli, some of silk which should be nolēger but that ỹ knottes of thē should appere in ỹ myddes of the left hande betwene the long fynger and ỹ leche finger bicause ỹ lewnes should be fastened to thē with a payre of tyrettes, which tyrettes should rest vpon the lewnes and not vpon gesses for hangyng and fastynge vpon trees whē she sleyth, & those same lewnes ye shal fasten them vpon your lytle fynger slaklye, in compassyng the same in foure or fyue folde as a bow stryng vnoccupied. And ỹ tyrettes serue to kepe her frome wimdyng when she bateth: Also the same lethers that ben put in her belles to be fastened about herleges, ye shal call bewettes.

Creance.

Also ye shall call the long lyne that ye dos call your hauke to reclaime with, youre creance, what soeuer be.

A medicine for on hauke that wyll cast flesshe.

Put the flesshe that your hauke shall eeat in fayre water, and feed her therwith three dayes, and she shal hold her flesshe in the best wyse.

A medecine for an hauke ỹ hath lost her courage

An hauke ỹ hath lost her courage a man may knowe yf he wyll take good heed. For such is his maner, when he is cast to a foule he sleyth awaiward as though he

knew not the foule. Or els she will flee a lytle way after and anon she geueth it vp, & for such an hauke this is a good medecine. Take oile of spaine and temper it with clere wine and with the yolke of an egge, and put therin beefe, and therof geue to your hake fyue morcelles, & then sette her in the sonne, and at euen feed her with a olde hote culuer, and if ye feed her thus three times, y hauke was neuer so lusty nor so iolye before as she will be after, and come to her owne courage. Other make poudre of melees that stinke, and put the poudre on y flesshe of a Pecocke, and meddle y bloud of a Pecocke among the poudre, and make her to eat the flesshe.

¶ A medecine that an hauke shall not lye in mew for vnlustynesse.

Take ferne rootes that groweth in an oke and oke apples, and make iuice of them and wet her flesshe therin and feed the hauke thre tymes or foure, and that shall make here to leue that.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath the tayne.

An hauke that hath the tayne, a man may soone know yf he take hed, for this is her maner, she wyll pant more for one batinge then other for foure, and yf she shoulde flee a litle while: she should almoste lese her breth, whether she be fate or leane, & alwas she maketh heuy cher and for that, this is the medecine. Take a quantitie of the rednes of halul, with the poudre of ralene of peper and som what of gynger, & make therof in freshe grece three pellettes and hold the hauke to the fyre, and whe she feleth the heate: make her swalow the thre pelletts by strength, and knit fast her beake that she caste it not out, and doo so thryes, and she shalbe safe.

Also take ralne and rubarbe and grinde it to gither & make

make ointyce therof, and wet the flesshe therein, & geue it het to eat and she shalbe whole.

Also take Alisander and the roote of primeroles and the roote of grognauiles, and sethe thē all in butter of a cowe, and geue here three morcelles euery dai vnto ȳ tyme that she be whole, & looke that she be voide when ye geue her the medicine.

How a man shall take a hauke from the ayre.

Who so taketh an hauke frō the eyer, hym behoueth for to do wisely in bringing him easely & to kepe him wel from colde, & from hurting of his bones, for the ben ful tendre and they must haue great rest. And they may not haue stynking & fylthy ayre, but as clere as cā & may be thought and euermore geue him cleane meat and hote, and a litle and often and chaunge oftē their meat: but loke it be whole, and cut her meat in to smale morcels, for the should not tyre on bones tyll the might flee, then after when she beginneth to pen and plumeth & palketh and pycketh her selfe, put her in to a close warm place that no fulmers nor fechens nor other vermyn come not in to her, and let the place be sure for wind and raine, and then she wyl preue her selfe, & euer more geue her good hote meates. For it is better to a man feede his hauke while she is tendre with meate to make her good wyth some cost: thē to feed her with euyll meten to make her vnthrifti with litle cost. And looke when she beginneth to ferme, then geue her bayting.

¶ A medecine for wormes in an hauke, whiche sickenesse is called the sylaunders.

Marke well this sickenes, & beware therof. This is the medecyne therfore. ye shall take an herbe that is

called neppe, and put in a small gutte of a capō or ohan
hēne, and knytte it with a threde, and let her receiue it
whole, and she shal be whole & safe. Thus ye shal know
when your hauke hath wormes in her bell. Looke whē
she hath castyng, then ye shall fynde one or two aboute
her castyng place, yf she hath ben with any.

A medicine for an hauke ỹ casteth wormes at thei
foundament and what wormes that they be

Take the lymal of yren & medle it wt flesh of porke and
goue it two daies to ỹ hauke to eat, & she shalbe whole

A medecine for an hauke that hathe a sycknesse.
whiche is called the aggresteyne.

When ye see your hauke hurt her feete with her beake
and pulleth her tayle, then she hath the agresteyne. For
this sickenes, take the donge of a doue and of a sheepe
and of an alow, and stronge vynegre and doo all softeli
in a basyn of brasse, & medle thē well together to serue
three dayes after and geue here flesshe of a culuer wt hē
ny, & with poudre of peper, & set her in a darke place and
so do nine dayes. And whē ye see new fethers in ỹ taile
washe wer with verose, and she shalbe whole and safe.

A medecyne for an hauke that hath the crampe in
her winges, and how it cometh.

For this crampe take a white lofe of breade somwhat
colder then it commeth out of the ouen, and let holde ỹ
hauke softely for hurtyng, & cut ỹ lofe almost through
out, and duplay the wynge easely and hold it betwene
the two partes of the lofe and let it beholde so ỹ space
of halfe a quarter of an houer, and she shalbe whole.

The crampe commeth to an hauke by taking colde
in her youth. Therfore it is good for an hauke to kepe
her warme yonge and old, and this medecine is good at
all tymes for her, whether she be yong or olde.

Let not an hauke be put in mewe to late, but in this maner as folowe th if ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue well your hauke kepe her well, and put her not late i mew, for who so for couetuousnes of flesh leseth the tyme of his haukes mewig, & withholdeth her to longe therfro, he may after put her to mew at auenture, for than a parte of her mewing time is past.

¶ who so putteth his hauke in mewe in the beginning of Lente, yf she be kept as she ought to bee, she shall be mewed in the begynnyng of August.

How ye shall dispose & ordeyne your mewe.

Set and dispose youre mewe in this maner, so that no wesel nor polcat nor non other vermin entre therto nor no wynde nor greate colde, nor that it be ouerhote. Let that one parte of the mew be turned toward thei sone so that in the most part of the dai the sonne mai com in Also ye muste see ỳ she be not auered nor greaued with muche noise nor with song of men, & that no maner folkes cõe to her but only he that fedeth her. It behoueth, that your hauke haue a feding stocke in her mew and a longe strynge tyed therto to fasten her meate with. For els she wyl cary it about ỳ house and soyle it with dust and peraduenture she wyl hyde it tyll it stynke, and than feed vpon it, and that might be her death. And therfore whan it is bound to the sayd feding stocke, she wyl neither at fedyng nor at the tyeing, neat the lighting, ne at the tyring hurt her selfe, and whan she hath fed take away the remnaunce if any leue, & in any wyse that she haue clean meat, & at euery mele fresh. For of stale meates & euill meates she shall engendre many sycknesses, & loke ye go neuer to your mewe but whan ye shall geue here meat, or elles to bringe water to bathe her. And

suffre

lukke no rayne to wete her at ani time if ye mai, and as
for her bathing that shall nothing hynder her mewyng.

¶ The maner howe a man shal put an hauke into
mewe and that is well noted.

Of one thing ye muste beware wel if she haue any sicke-
nes that ye make her whole or ye put her in mew for as
I vnderstande a sycke hauke shall neuer mew wel. For
though she mewe she shall not endure but whyle she is
great and fatte, for the abatyng of her estate she maye,
no lenger endure. Somtime without ani medecine ma-
nye men deuise how they might mew their haukes, for
some put haukes in mew at high estate, and some whe
they ben right lowe, and some when the ben ful, & some
when they ben empty and leane, and some when the be
miserable lēe but therof is no force if she be hole neuer-
theles I shall say mine aduise as I haue seen & lerned
whoso putteth a goshauke or a tercell or a sparehauke
into mewe so high that she maye be no higher: she wyll
holde her long in that poynt or that she lese or lente any
fethers, & who so putteth her in mew leane it wil be lōg
or she remount, and who so putteth her in mew to hun-
gry and to lean, yf she haue meat at her wyl: she wil eat,
to much bicause of hungre, and peraduenture she may
be dead therby, as oft haue been seen. But who so wyll
that an hauke endure & mewe kyndelye, my counsell is
that she be not highe neyther to lowe, neyther in greate
dystresse of hungre but lyke as she should flee best then,
take heed the fyrst daye of to much eating, vnto ỹ tyme
that she be anched. And after that a man maye take her
suche meat as I shall tell you more playnly hereafter

In

In what maner and howe a man shall kepe his hauke in mewe

Looke with what meat she hath ben moste vsed to be fed: and kepe her therwith eyghte dayes continuall, and those eight daies geue her byrdes ynough both morow and euen, and let her plume vpō them wel, and take casting of their plumage, and that shall talaunce her well and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall clense well her bowels, and when she is well clensed: ye may geue her what meat that ye wil, so it be clene and freshe

But the best meat to make an hauke to mewe moste soonest without any medecine: is the flesshe of a kyd or of a yonge swan, and of a cheken, and specially ye ratons flesshe. So they ben not assaute, nonelyke to it: and of a yonge goose. For suche meat is hote of it self,

And take peces of great freshe eles, and specially ye they colpen next ȳ nauell and wet it in hote bloud of mutto it is good to make her to mew but specialli it shal make her wight after the sorage. These sayde flesshes beene good to mewe an hauke, & to keep her in state, but loke she haue good plentye euery daie so that she rather leue parte then lacke any. And euery thyrd day let her bathe yf she lyste. And when she is wered nigh ferme: geue her hennes & fatte porke, and of an hounde is passing good An hauke is neuer full fermed nor rede to drawe oute of mewes to the time her sercel be fulli growē yet haue I seene some folkes take them out of mewe when ȳ sercell were but halfe sprong, & that is perylous, for they are not then hard penned. Some folkes vse when an hauke hath caste her sercell: to begyn & washe her meate and feed her in mewe with washe meat a moneth or .vi. wekes or euer they drawe them. But of all flesshe after, she is mewed: a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is best,

and also of a crow hote. But it must be washed i water and then it is the better. For that wyll not venim them hasteli they? gre?e no? put them in a great feblenes. For it dureth somewhat with her.

¶ To make an hauke to mewe tym:ly, without any hurtyng of her,

Now I shall tell you very tru medecines for to m:w an hauke hasteli that ye shal beleue for truth and ye wil assay them. There ben in woodes or in hedges wormes called adders ẏ be rede of nature, and is called vipera. And also there be snakes of ẏ same kind, & thei be very bytter. Take two or thre of thē & smite of their heades & thendes of they? tailes, thē take a newe erthen pot ẏ was neuer vsed, & cut thē into small peces & put those same therin & let thē seth strōgly a greate while a good leiser, & let ẏ pot be couered ẏ no eyre com out of it no? no breth & let it seeth so long that ẏ same peces sethe to grece. Then caste it out & doo away the bone & gather ẏ grece, & put it in a clene vessel, ād as oft as ye feed your hauke anointe her meat therwith, & let her eat asmuch as she wil, & that meat shall mew her at your owne will

An other medecine.

Take wheat and put it in the brothe that they adders were soden in and when ye see ẏ wheat begyn to cleue, take it out and feed hennes and chekins therwyth, and feed your hauke with the same polaine.

who so wyl that an hauke mewe not no? fall none of her fethers: therfore heere is a medecine.

Take poudre of canell & the iuyce of franke costes and the iuyce of paraine and take mo?celles of flesh thre o? four ẏ ye lyst and wet them therī, and make the hauke to swolowe them and serue her so many tymes.

Also take the skyn of a snake and of an adder & cut it into

into smal peces & tẽpre it with hote bloud, & cause your hauke oftentiwes to feed therof, and she shal not mew

For the goute in the throte.

when ye see your hauke blowe oftentymes, and that it commeth of no bating, ye mai be sure she hath ỹ goute in her throte & for that take the bloud of a pecock ād en cense myrabolana and clowes of gelofre and canel and gynger, & take of all these euenly & medle them with pe cockes bloud, & sethe it till it be thick, and therof make morcels, & geue ỹ hauke eueri dai at midmorn & at nõe

For the goute in the head and in the reynes.

when ye see your hauke mai not endew her meate nor remount her estate, she hath the gout in the head and in the reynes, take momiã otherwise called momin, amõg poticaries ye may haue it, and thei skyn of an hare, and geue it to youre hauke to eat .iv. tymes wyth ỹ flesshe of a catte, and yf she may holde the meat she shalbe sake.

A medecine for sickness called the sallera.

When ye see youre haukes clers ware whyte then she hath the sallera. For this sickness take a black snake cut away the head and the taile and take the middle and fri it in an erthẽ pot, and take the grece and saue it, anoynt the flesh of a pecocke therwith and geue it to the hauke for to eat .viii. dayes and yf ye haue no pecock geue her flesh of a doue, and after the eyght dayes geue her a chekyn and washe it a litle, and geue it her to eat and take the tendrest of the brest with the frossel bone and let her eat it, and yf she amend any thing she shalbe whole.

A medecine for the cramp in the thigh, in the leg, and in the foote of an hauke.

when ye see your hauke laye one foote vpon an other foote, she is takẽ with the crampe. Thẽ draw her bloud

vpon the sore yᵗ lieth vpon that other foote, & vpon the legge also, and he shalbe whole.

¶ For the cough or the pose.

Take poudre of bayes and put in vpon the flesshe of a doue and geue it oft to your hauke, & without doubte she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for the podagre.

when your haukes feete ben swollen, she hath the podagre, then take freshe may butter, and as muche oyle oliue, and of alum, & chaufe it weil together at yᵗ fyre & make therof an ointment & anoynt the fete four daies and set her in the sõne and geue her flesshe of a catte and yᵗ that auaile not: seethe the knitting of a vine & wrap it about the swellyng and let her syt vpon a colde stone & anoint her w̃ butter or fresh grece, & she shal be whole.

A medecine for sicknes w̃in the body of an hauke & if yt showe not outwarde how she shalbe holpen and in what maner.

A man may knowe by the cheere and vngladnes of an hauke this infirmiti. But yet it is straũge to know thinges yᵗ a man maye not see in his sicknes & what maner the ben greued, & specially when a mã woteth not wherof it commeth. Feed your hauke wel vpõ an henne and thẽ make her to fast two dayes after to auoyde wel her bowels. The thyrd daye take hony soden & fyll her body ful, & bind her beake that she cast it not out of her bodie & then set her out of the sonne. & when it draweth to the night: feed her w̃ a hote foule, for as I heard mi maister say & she be not whole w̃ that: loke neuer other medeci.

For the passion that goshaukes haue fastyng.

Take the roote of small rushes & make iuyce of them and wet your flesshe therin, and make her eat it.

¶ For haukes that be wounded.

Take away the fethers aboute the wounde, & take the

whyte of ā egge and oyle of oliue, and medle it togither and anoynt the wound & keep it with white wine vnto the tyme ye see dead flesshe and then put in the woūd & compe vnto the tyme the deed flesshe be wasted. After take ensence & cleue almuche of the one as of the other and medle it together, and when ye wyll anoynt ỹ lore: hete your oyntmēt, & anoynt it wyth a pen tyl the time the skynne growe agayne and ye see dead flesshe theron: and wolde haue it away: take vinegre and then anoynt it with this oyntment afore sayd and she shalbe whole.

A medecine for an hauke that hath the artetyke.

whan ye see youre hauke fatte about the herte: truste it for truthe she hath the artetike. Therfore let her bloud in the ozyginall vaine, and after that geue her a frogge for to eat and she shalbe whole.

A medecine for an hauke combred in the boweles.

whē your hauke is encombred in they bowels, ye shall knowe it by her eyen, for her eyē wilbe darcke & she wil looke vngladly and her mutising will defoile her foundement. Then take the haukes meat, & anoynt it with ỹ poudre of canel & geue it her to eat & she shalbe whole

A medecine for an hauke that hath the goute.

Feed your hauke with an Irchin once or twise and it shall helpe her.

A medecine for an hauke that hathe mytes.

Take the iuice of wormewood & put it there as they ben, and they shall dye.

That an hauke vse her craft all ỹ seasō to slea or leue whē ye goe to the feeld in the lattar end of haukinge and desyre that your hauke shall vse her craft to do her in this maner. Let her sle a foule & let her plume vpō it almuch as she wyl, & when she hath plumed ynough: go to her softely for fravent, and reward her on the foule

and after that ye mai cast her on a perch, and alwel shee
may vse her craft so as that she slewe all the yere.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath the stone.

Annoynt the foundament with oyle, & put ẏ poudre of
alum with a holowe strawe. Also take an herbe called
Christes ladder, & anoynt her mouth withī, & she shalle
whole. Also take smal slābe rootes & pollipody & the cor
nes of spurge and grinde it wel, and sethe it in butter, &
drawe it through a clothe, & make therof thre pellets of
the greatnes of a nut, & put it in his mouth in ẏ morow
tyde, and looke that he be voide, and then let him fast til
euensonge, and feed him lytle & lytle, & he shalbe whole.

¶ A medecyne for vermyn.

Take the iuyce of the roote of fenell, and doo it where
the vermyn be and they shall dye.

¶ A medecine for the rewme that haukes haue.

when ye see your hauke close her eyen and shaketh her
head thē hath she the rewme in her head. Therfore geue
her larde of a gote the fyrst day, and the second geue her
epacike with the flesh of a chekyn, and she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for haukes that ben dry, and delyre to
drynke to keep them moyst in kynde.

¶ Take the iuice of horehound and wete thine haukes
mete therin and feed her therwith once or twise and she
shalbe whole.

¶ For sickenesse that haukes haue in theire entrayles.

AN hauke that is sicke within the entrailes is of
another arai thē in other sickness, for if she hold,
not her meat, but caste it that is a token of ẏ foule glet
for surfet of fethers that ben gyuen to haukes in theyr
youth. And afterward when they come vnto trauayles
ben auoyded of the riuer then they were slow to flee and
delyre for to reste. And when the hauke is vpon her
perche, then she wyl slepe for to put ouer at the entryng

And yf ſhe holde fleſhe any whyle in her gorge, it wyll
loke as it were ſoddē, & when ſhe is waking ſhe aſſaieth
to put ouer at the entring, and it is aglutted and keled
with the glette that ſhe hath engendred & if ſhe ſhoulde
eſcape ſhe muſt put ouer, or els ſhe muſt die or caſt it.
And ſhe caſt it: ſhe may be holpe with the medecine.

A medecine for the entrayles.

Take yolkes of egges rawe, when thei ben wel beten
together, put therto ſpaniſh ſalt & aſmuch honi therto,
and wet therin thy fleſhe and feed thy hauke thre daies
therwith. And if ſhe make daūger to eat it: let holde thy
hauke and make her to ſwalow thre or foure morcels a
day, and ſikerly ſhe ſhalbe whole, yet I ſhal tel you an
other thing. Take hony at the chaunging of the moone
and a ſharpe nettel, and therof mak e ſmal poudre, and
when it is wel ground, take the breſt bone of an hen ād
an other of a culuer & hack it ſmal with a knyfe & doo a
way the ſkyn & do theron the poudre, and all hote with
the poudre, feed her, & ſo doo thryſe & ſhe ſhalbe whole.

For ſyckenes of ſwellyng.

If a wycked felon be ſwollne in ſuche maner ỹ a man
may hele it ỹ ỹ hauke ſhal not die, thus a mā may helpe
her ſtrongly and length her life but ỹ hauke wilbe veri
egre & greuous of the ſickneſs, & therfore ye muſt take ỹ
roote of comfort and ſuger like much, & ſethe it in freſh
grece with ỹ thyrd part of honie, & thē drawe it through
a fayre cloth, & oft geue it to ỹ hauke, ſhe ſhalbe whole,

A medecine for blaynes in haukes mothes cal-
led frounces.

One the frouce it is drede for haukes for it is a noious
ſickneſs & draweth her to deth, & witholdeth her ſtrēgth.
For mē ſay that it cometh of cold, for cold doth hau'es
muche harme, & maketh fleme fal out of the brayn, & ỹ
fyne wil ſwel & empayre in her head, & but ſhe haue haſt

ly helpe, ye wyll stop her nose thrylles, & therfore take fe
nell, maryal & serles, a like much, & seeth theim & drawe
thē through a cloth & other while washe her hed therw
and put some in the rose of her mouth, & she shalbe safe.

A medicine for an hauke that casteth her flesshe.

Cwete her flesshe in a satlyol, or els seeth raisine in wa
ter and put her flesshe therin when it boyleth.

A medecine for the rume called agrum.

when thou seeste thy hauke vpon her mouthe, and her
chekes blobbed, thē she hath this sickenesse called agrū.
Therfore take a nedle of syluer & hete it ī the fire & thē
the narrelles throughout thē anoint it with oyle olyue

A medecine for a hauke great and fat.

Take a quātitie of porke & hony & butter a like muche
& purged greace and doo a wai ỹ skin, & seth them toge
ther, & anoynt ỹ flesshe therin & feed your hauke therw
and she shal encreasle mightely. Els take the winges of
an Eued and feed her, & keepe her from trauayle & doo
so oft though ỹ eued be neuer so fat & if your hauke be
not passing fat within. xiiii. dayes wonder I thinke.

For botches that growe in an haukes Jawe.

Cut thele botches with a knife and let out the matter
of them and after clense them clene with a siluer spone
or els fyll the hole wt a pouder of armelyt brent & vpon
the pouder do a litle lard that is reside, & so it wil away

Here is a good medecine for an hauke that wyll
not come to reclayme.

Take fresh butter & put therto suger & put it ī a cleane
cloth & reclaime her to ỹ & keep it in a bore in your bag,

A medecine for haukes that ben refrayned.

when ye se your hauke nesyng and rastyng water
through her nosethrylles on her nares: thē doutlesse she
is refrayned. For ỹ sickenes take the greynes of chafe
legre and of peper, and grynd it wel, and temper it with

stronge vynegre, and put it in her nares & in the roke of her mouth, and geue her flesshe to eat, & she shal be safe

¶ A medecine for haukes ỹ haue paine in their crops ye shall take fayre Morfum and poudre of gylouer, & medle it together and geue it to your hauke to eat & if she holde it past the seconde dai after, she shalbe whole

¶ A medecine for the stone in the foundament.

when your hauke maye not muteyse, then she hathe that syckenes, called the stone. And for this sickenes ye shall take the hert of a swine and the grece of a swyne, and cut it with the flesshe of the hert, & she shalbe whole

A medecine for the dry frounce.

For this sicknes take ỹ rote of pollipody ỹ groweth vpon okes & seethe it a greate while, thẽ take it from ỹ fyre & let it stand & vere lenke warme, then washe your flesh therẽ feed your hauke thre tymes & she shalbe hole

A medecine for wormes called anguelles.

Take pressure made of a lambe that was ened in vntime & make therof three morcelles and put in a gut of a culuer & feed her therwith & looke the hauke be void when ye geue her the medecine. Also take iuyce of dragons and put full the gutte of a pigeon, and then cut it and depart it as ỹ hauke mai ouer swolow it & put it i his body, and knyt his beake for castyng. Also geue her the ballockes of a bucke as hote as the be cut out and make poudre of the pintel and cast vpon the flesshe of a Cat, and feed her therwith, and she shalbe whole.

Proper termes vsed in keping of haukes.

An hauke tyreth, Fedeth gorgeth, Beketh Rouseth Endueth, Muteth, Percheth Jouketh Putteth ouer, Proineth, Plumeth, She warbulleth, and mantelleth, She tyreth vpõ rumpes, she fedeth on al maner of flesh she gorgeth when she fylleth her gorge full of meat, she

beaketh, when she sueth, that is to saye, when she wypeth her beak. She rouseth whē she shaketh her fethers and her body together. She endueth when her meat in her bowels fal to digestion. She muteth whē she auoydeth her ordure. She percheth whē she stādeth ō ani maner bowe or perche. She iouketh whē she slepeth. She puttethe ouer whē she auoydeth her meate oute of her gorge into her bowels. She proyneth, whē she ketcheth, oyle W her beak ouer ẏ taile & anointeth her feete & her fethers she plūeth whē she pulleth fethers of any fowle or of any thyng and casteth thē fro her. She warbelleth when she draweth her wynges ouer thei myddes of her backe & there they mete both, & softeli shaketh thē & let them fal again. And manteleth when she stretcheth her on wing alone after her leg, & afterward ẏ other winge and moste comonli she doth ẏ before she warbelleth her

¶ The names of sparehaukes as Ostregyers, and speruyters haue determined.

There is a question asked whether a man shal cala spere, or a sparehauke or an aspere hauke. And ostrygers, & also speruiters say she may be called al three names for these reasōs she may be called a sparehauke for of all haukes that there be she is moste spere, ẏ is to saye moste tendre to keep. For the least myslieting and mistēding sleaeth her. And she maye be called an aspere hauke of sharpnes of her courage & of her loking quickly and also of her flyeng, for she is most a sper and sharpe in all thing that belonge vn to her of any other haukes. She mai also be called a sparehauke for two resons, one is, she spareth goshaukes & terceles both suche as ben in ther fore age vnto ẏ time ẏ mai be reclaimed & made redy to flee. As goshaukes and tercels that be not fully mewed vnto the time the mai be clene enlaimed & redy

to

to flee. For al the while they ben vnable, the ſpare hauk occupieth the ſeaſõ & ſleith partrych wel, that is to ſai, from ſaint margaretes day vnto it be lãmas & ſo forth in the yere, and ſhe wyll ſlea wel ponge felandes, ponge heth cockes in the beginning of ỹ yere, & after Michelmas whẽ partriches paſſe their daũger, I haue ſen thẽ made ſom to ſlea the pye, ſom to ſlea the tele vpon ỹ riuer at the Jutte, ſom to ſlea the wodcocke, & ſom for ỹ blacke byrd and ỹ thruſh. The wodcocke is cumbrus to ſlea but yf ther be craft, therfore whẽ ye com into a wood or querke of buſhes, caſt your ſparehauke into a tre and bete the buſhes, then & yf any woodcocke aryſe ſhe wil be ſure therof, ye muſt fyrſt make her to a foule caſt vp out of ỹ buſhes & your hauk muſt ſit on loft as ye make her to a partrich. Alſo as I ſayd ye may cal her a ſparehauke for an other cauſe, for ãd there wer a ſhip fraught ful of haukes and nothing els, and ther were a ſparehauke among them, there ſhould no cuſtom be payed bicauſe of her. And ſo for the moſte comon name they ben called ſparehaukes for the reaſon afore ſayd

An hauke fleeith to the bewe, to the beck or to ỹ. Tol, Nota, Crene, Querre, For, Jutty.

An hauke fleeith to the ryuer diuerſe wayes, ãd fleaith ỹ foule diuerſly, that is to ſai, ſhe fleith to the bewe or to the becke, or the toll, and all is but oue as ye ſhal knowe heerafter. She fleeith alſo to the querre, to the Creep, and no more wayes but thoſe thre. And ſhe nimmeth the foule at the fer Jutty, or at the Jutty ferre.

Now ſhall ye know what theſe termes betoken and more folowyng. As huff, Jutty, Ferry, mount raundon, Creep, Emued.

A Goſhauke or a tercel that ſhall flee to the bewe to the Toll, or to the Becke, in this maner ſhe is taughte

caught ye muſt fynd a foule in the ryuer or in a pyt pry-
uely & then ſet your hauke a great ſpace vpon a mol hil
or on the grounde and creep ſoftely towarde ỹ foule frō
your hauke ſtreyght way, and whē ye come almoſt ther
as the foule lyeth: loke backward towarde the hauke &
with your hand or wt your tabur ſtick beck your hauke
to come to you, and when ſhe is on wyng & cometh lowe
by the ground & is almoſt at you: then ſmyte your tabre
& cri, huff, huff, huff, & make the foule ſpringe, & with the
noyſe of the foule wyl tyſe, and the hauke wil nymme it.
And nowe take heed if your hauke nemme the foule at
the ferre ſide of the riuer or at ỹ pyt from you, that ſhe
ſleith the foule at the ferre Jutty. And yf ſhe ſlea it vpō
the ſyde that ye be on, as it may hap dyuers tymes, thē
ye ſhall ſay ſhe hath ſlaine the foule at the Jutty ferrye.

If your hauke nymme the foule a lofte ye wyll ſaye
ſhe tooke it at the mount or at the ſouce. And if ỹ foul
ſpryng not but flee a long after the ryuer and ỹ hauke
nymme it: then ye ſhall ſay ſhe ſlewe it at the raundone

Creep.

And your hauke fleyth at or to the creepe when ye haue
your hauke on your fyſt and creep ſoftely to thei ryuer
or to the pyt and ſteleth ſoftly to ỹ brinke therof, & thē
crye, huff, and by that meane nymme a foule, then it is
ſlayn at the creep eyther at the ferre Jutty, or at ỹ Jut
ye ferry as is afore ſayde. And yf it happe as it doth oft
entymes the foule for feare of your hauke wil ſpringe
and fall againe into the ryuer or the hauke ſeethe her, &
ſo lye ſtyl and dare not aryſe: ye ſhall ſay thē your hauke
hath a mewed the foule ito the riuer. And ſo ye ſhall ſay
and there ben more foules in the ryuer thā your hauke
nymmeth yf ỹ dare not aryſe, for feare of your hauke.

Attheek.

Un

Understande ye that a goshauke, should not flee to any foule of the ryuer with belles in no wise, & therefore a goshauke is called a theef.

Querre,

And your hauke fleyth to the querre, when there ben in a stubyll tyme. Sordes of malardes in the felde. And when she espyeth them and commeth couert her selfe & flee pryuely vnder hedges or lowe by the ground & nim one of them or they ryse, then shall ye saye that ỳ foule was slaine at the querre.

Marke this terme drawe.

Some folke myslse this terme drawe, & say ỳ their hauke will drawe to the ryuer. and ỳ terme drawe, is properlye assigned to that hauke that will sle a rooke or a crow, or a rauen vpon a land syttyng, & then it muste be sayd that suche an hauke wyl drawe wel to a rooke

Nowe ye shall vnderstande yf a man wyll make ane hauke to the querre in this maner he must doo.

Take a tame mallarde and set him in a fayre plaine and let hym go wher he he wyll, Then take your hauke vpon youre fyst & go to that playne, and holde vp your hande a prety way of from the malarde, & looke yf they hauke can espy it by her owne courage, and if she haue founde the foule and desyre to flee therto: lether flea it, and plumme wel vpon her and serue her so two or thre tymes, and then she is made to the querre.

I haue knowen gētle men, ỳ when soeuer, and where euer thei se any tame duckes, & if ther haukes wold desyre to them, thē the wold let flee to them ī couraginge their haukes to well fleing vnto ỳ querre ā other time

A prety craft to take an hauke ỳ is broken oute of mew & al maner of foules ỳ syt in trees if a mā wil.

Looke where an hauke perchethe for a nyght in any

maner place, & soft & leyserly clym to her with a shonce or a lanterne that hath but one lyght in your hand, ād let the lyght be toward ỹ hauke, so that she se not your face, & ye may take her bi the legges or otherwise as ye lyst, and in lykewise all other maner of foules.

Of Haukes belles.

The belles that your hauke shall were looke in any wyse that they be not to heuye, ouer her power to were. Also that none be heuier thē an other but like of weight. Looke also that they be sonowre and well sounding and shil, ād not both of one sound, but that one be a semytune vnder an other, & that they be whole & not broken, and specialle in the sounding place. For & they be broken, they wyll sounde fully.

¶ Of sparehaukes belles there is great choyce & lytle charge of thē, for there ben plentye, but for goshaukes somtyme belles of Melayne were called the best & they ben full good, for they commonly are sounde wt sylver & solde therafter. But there ben now vsed of duch lād belles of a towne called Dordreght, & they be passynge good belles. For they ben well sorted, well sounded, sonour of ryngyng in shylnes and passing wel lasting.

Here endeth the processe of hauking, and now foloweth the names of all maner of haukes. and to whom they belong.

¶ These haukes belong to an Emperour.

These ben the names of al maner of haukes: Fyrste an egle, a bauttere, ameloū ỹ simplest of those three wil slea an hynde, Calfe, a Faune, a Roe, a kyd an Elke, a crane, a bustarde, a storke a swamme, a for, on the plaine grounde, & these be not inlured ne reclaimed bycause that they ben so ponderous to ỹ perche portatife. And these thre by their nature belōg to an Empe

¶ These haukes belong, vnto a kyng:
A ger faucō, a tercel of a gerfaucō are due vnto a king

¶ For a Prynce.

There is a faukon gentle, and a tercell gentell, and these ben for a prynce.

¶ For a Duke.

There is a faucon of the rock and that is for a duke.

¶ For an Erle.

There is a faucō peregrine, and that is for an Erle.

¶ For a Baron.

There is a bastarde. and that hauke is for a Baron.

Haukes for a knight.

There is a sacre, and a saeret, & those be for a knyghte.

Haukes for a squyer.

There is a lanere and laneret and these belonge vnto a squyer.

For a ladye.

There is a marlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

An hauke for an yong man.

There is a Hobby, & that hauke is for a yong man
And these ben haukes of the towre and ben bothe illured to be called and reclaymed.

And yet there be mo kindes of haukes.

There is a goshauke, and that hauke is for a yoman.
There is a tercell, and that hauke is for a poore man.
There is a sparehauke, and she is for a preest.
There is a muskket, and she is for an holy water clercke
And these ben of an other maner of kynde. For they flee to querre and to ferre, Jutty and to Jutty ferre

Thus endeth the booke of hauking.

Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vppon the thre Craned wharfe by Wyllyam Copland.

1548

Here begynneth the booke of Hunting

where vnto is added the mea-
sures of blowyng.

Lyke wyse as in the booke of Haukynge afore sayde are writen and noted the termes of pleasure belõgyng to gentilmẽ, hauing a delight therin. In the same maner this booke folowyng sheweth to suche gentyll persons the maner of hũtyng for all maner of beastes whether they be beastes of Venery or chase of rascall, & also it sheweth al termes conuenyent, aswel of the houndes as of ỹ beastes afore sayd, and ther be many diuers of them, as is declared in the booke folowyng.

Beastes of Venery are .iii. kindes

Where soeuer ye fare by frith or by fell
Mi dere child take heede how Tristã doth you tell
How many maner beastes of Veneri there were
Lysten to your dame, and she shall you lere
Foure maner of beastes, of Venery ther are
The fyrst of them is the hart, the secoud is the Hare
The Bore is of one of tho, the wolfe and not one moe.

Beastes of the chase are .v. kindes.

And where ye come in playne or place
I shall you tell which ben beastes of enchase
One of them is the Bucke, an other is ỹ doe
The Fox and the Martyron, and the wilde Roe
And ye shall my dere childe other beastes all
Where so ye them fynde, rascall ye shall them call
In fryth or in fell, or in the forest I you tell.

Note heere the age of an Hart.

And for to speake of the Hart, if ye will it lere
ye shal him a calfe call at the fyrste yere
The seconde yere a broket so shall ye hym call
The thirde yere a spayd, lerne thus all
The forth yere a stagge call him by any way
The fyft yert a great stagge your dame byd you say.

the

The fyrst yere cal him an Harte
Doo so my childe while ye in quarte

¶ To know the head of an Hartt that is diuers

AND of the horne that he then beareth about
The fyrst head that shalbe iudged without
Therin finde we suche diuersitie
Neuertheleste the sixte yere euermore at the leaste.
Thou shalt wel iudge the perse of the same beast
when he hath auntlere witout any let
Ryall and suryall also there I set
And that in the toppe so when we may them ken.
Then ye shall cal him forceth an hert of ten
And when he hãth in the toppe three of the selue
Than shall ye call him troched an hart of twelue
And afterward in the toppe therof when ther four bee
Than shall ye cal him summed an hart of syxtene
And from foure forwarde, what so befall.
Be he neuer of so many ye shal him summed call.
Ryght of the nombre, euen that he is
Calleth him from foure summed ywys
Also haue ye fele, and hart heded wele.

¶ An Herde, a Beuy a Sounder, a route

My childe calleth herdes of Hare and of Hynde
And of Bucke, and of Doe, wher ye them finde
And a beuy of Roes what place they ben
And a soundre ye shall of the wylde swyne
And a route of wolues where they passe in
So shall ye them call, as many as they ben.

¶ A litle herde, a midle herde, a great herde

Twenty is a lytle herde, though it be of hyndes
And three score is a midle herde to cal them by
And foure score is a great herde, call ye them so (kides.
Be it hart, be it hinde, bucke, or els doe.

How ye shall say a great hart, & not a fayre, & other.

A Great hart when ye him see, so shall ye him call
But neuer a fayre hart, for nothyng ỹ may befall
A great hinde, a great bucke, and a great doe
My sonnes where ye walke, call ye them so
So ye should name such dere, and doo as I you lere.

What is a beuy of Roes great or small.

And sixe is a beuy of Roes in a rowe
And ten is a midle beuy so wel I it knowe
A great beuy is twelue, when they together be
And so call them sonnes, where that ye them see
The more nombre then ỹ wys, the greater the beuy is

What is a soundre of swyne great or small.

Twelue make a sundre of the wylde swyne
Fyftene a midle soundre, what place they be in
A great soundre of swyne, twenty ye shall call
Forget not this lesson, for nothing that may befall
Thinke what I say my sonne, night and day,

Of the Roo huntyng, brekyng, and dressyng.

When ye hunte at the Roo, then ye shall say thore
He crosseth and traseneth your hounes before
A great Roo bucke, ye call him not so
But a fayre Roo bucke, and a fayre do
With the bowelles and with the bloud
Rewarde ye your hounes, my sonne so good.
And eche foote ye shall cut in foure I you ken
Take the bowelles and the bloud, & do al together then
Gyue it then to your hounes so
And much the gladder then they wyll go
That to your hounes no rewarde is named
For it is eaten on the ground and on the skyn dealed
The Roo shalbe herdelled, by very I wene
The two forther legges the head layde betwene.

And

And take the one hyndre legge vp / you pray
And that other farther leg right as / you saye
Upon that other ferther leg. bothe ye them pyt
And with that other ferther legge vp ye them knit
On this maner thus when ye haue wrought
All whole into the kechinit shalbe brought
Saue that your houndes eat the bowels and the feete

¶ Now of the age and vndoing of the Bore.

NOw to speake of the Bore the fyrst yere he is.
A pygge of the sounder called as / haue blys
The seconde yere a hog, and so shall he bee
And an hogge stere when he is of yeres three
And when he is of foure yeres abore shall he be
From the sounder of the swine then departeth he
A synguler is he so for alone he wyl go
when ye hane slayne the Bore and wil doo him ryght
ye shall vndoo him vnslayne, when he shall be dight
Thyrty bredes and two of him ye shall make
By the law of Uenery, / dare vndertake
Through your houndes by strength yf he be dead
They shall haue the bowels boyled with bread
Cast vpon the ground where the Bore was slayne
And that is called a reward so hunters it sayne
Upon the yearth so haue / bylle, for that so eaten is.

¶ Now of the Hare.

NOw to speake of the Hare my sonnes sykerly
That beast king shalbe called of all Uenery
For all the fayre speaking and blowyng that thare.
Commeth of seeching and linding of the Hare
For my louynge children / take it on hand
He is the meruaylous beast that is in any lande
For he remayeth croketh and roungeth euermore
And beareth talow ād grece, & aboue teeth hath before

And other whyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde
And otherwhyle female, and kyndely by kynde.
And whan he is female and kyndeleth hym within
In thre degrees he them bereth or he with them twynne
Two rough and two smoth who wyll them see.
And two knottes also that kyndeles wyll bee
when he is female so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewardes for houndes.

WHē your houndes bi strength haue don her to dead
The hunter shall rewarde them with the head
W̄ the shoulders & the sides and W̄ the bowels all
And al thinge within the wombe saue only the gall
The paunce also, giue them none of tho
which rewarde when on the earth it is dealed
with all good hunters the halow it is named
Then the loynes of the Hare looke ye not forget
But bring them to the kitchin, for thy lordes meat
And of this beast to trete, her shal it be let.

¶ whiche beastes shalbe slayne, & whiche stripte.

NOw to speake of beastes, when they ben slayne
How many ben strypt, and how many ben slayne
All that Beare skyn and talow, and young leaue mee
Shal be slayne saue the Hare, for he shal strypt bee
And all that bereth grece and piles therupon.
Euer shalbe stript, when they ben vndoon
On this maner play, thus ye shall saye,

¶ which beastes shalbe rered with the limere.

MY deare sonnes echone now will I you lere
How many maner of beastes as with the limere
Shalbe vp rered in fryth or in feelde
Bothe the hart and the Bucke, and the Boze so wylde
And all other beastes that hunted shalbe
Shal be sought and founde with ratches so free

Say

Say thus I you tolde, my children loo bolde.

¶ The discriu'ng of a bucke

AND ye speake of a Bucke the first yere he is
A faune louking on his dam, say as I you wys
The seconde yere a pycket, the thirde yere a sorell
A loar at the fourth yere the trueth I you tell.
The fift yere call him a Bucke of the first hede
The sixt yere call him a bucke and doo as I you rede

¶ Of the hornes of a Bucke.

THe hornes of a great Bucke or he so bee.
Must be commoned as I say, harkeneth to mee
Two braunces the first pawmed he must haue
And foure auauncers the sothe yf he wyll saue.
And .xiiii. espelers and then ye may hym call
where so he be a great bucke I tell you all

¶ Of the Roe Bucke.

AND if ye of the Roe bucke will know the same
The first yere he is a kyd louking on his dame
The seconde yere he is a gyrle, and ben suche all
The thirde yere an hemuse looke ye hym call
Roe Bucke of the first head he is at the fourth yere
The fift yere a Roe bucke hym call I you lere
At Saynct andrewes day, his hornes he wyll cast.
In more or in mosse he hideth them fast
So that no man may them soone fynde
Eles in certayn he dote not his kynde
At Saynt Iames day, where soe he goe
Then shal the Roe bucke gendre with the Roe,
And so boldly there as ye soiourne
Then he is called a Roe bucke goyng in his tourne
And yf he may a Roe buck slea withouten any sayle
And ye finde the belly grece, at his tayle
As some Roe buckes haue when ye it fynde.

Then

Than shall yerere it as ye doo of Hart and of hynde
Also the Robucke as it is well his kynde
At holy rood day he goeth to ryde
And vseth the byt, when he may get it.

¶ Now of the Hart and the Hynde.

SOnnes of the Hart and the hynde learn yet ye may
There they drawe to the herde, at holy Rood day
To the stepe then they gone, eche hote day at none.
which stepe they vse my childzen I you say
Tyll it be midsomer at the least way
The cause of the stepe is to keep them fro the flye
who so commeth to that place may it well spye
An other thinge vse they my childe also.
The same season of the yere to soyle to go.

¶ Of the cring of these beastes.

AN Hart beloweth, and a Bucke groyneth I finde
And eche Robucke, certaynly belleth by kynde
The noyse of these beastes thus ye shall call.
For pryde of theyr make they vse it all
Say childe where ye goe, your dame tought you so.
Marke well these season folowyng.

TYme of grece begynneth at mydsommor day.
And tyll holy Roode day, lasteth as I you say
The season of the Fore, fro natiuitie
Tyll the annunciacion of our Lady free.
Season of the Robucke at Easter shall begyn.
And tyll Meghelmas lasteth nye or the blyn.
The season of the Ro beginneth at Michelmas.
And it shall endure till it be Candelmas.
At Michelmas begynneth the hunting of the Hare.
And lasteth till Midsomer there will no man it spare
The season of the wolfe, is made in eche countre
At the season of the Fore, and euermore shall be.

The

The season of the bore is from the natiuitie
Tyll the purysycacion of our Lady so free
For at the natiuie of our Lady sweet.
He may finde where he goth vnder his feet
Bothe in in woodes and feldes, corne and other frute
When he after foode maketh any sute
Crabbes and oke cornes and nuttes, there they growe
Hawes, and hepes and other thinges inow
That tyll the purification lasteth as ye may see.
And maketh the bore in season to bee
For whyle that frute may last, his time is neuer past.

NOw to speake of ỹ Hare, how al shalbe wrought
when she shall with houndes be foũden & sought,
The ferst worde to the hoũdes ỹ the hunter shal out pit
Is at the kenel doore, when he openeth it
That al may him here he shall say (arere)
For his houndes wil come to hastely
This is the first worde my sonne of Venery
And when he hath coupled his houndes echone
And is forth with them to feelde gone
And when he hath of cast his couples at wyll
Then shall he speake and say his houndes tyll.
Hors de coupie auaunt se auaunt (twise so)
And then (so ho so ho) thryse and no mo
And then say, sacy auaunt so ho, I the pray
And yf ye see your houndes haue good wyl to ren
And draw away Warde fro you, say as I you ken.
Here how a my, agayne them call so
Then, swef mon amy swef, to make them soft tho
And yf any finde of the hare ther hath go
And he hight Rychard or Bemound to him cry so
Oyes a Bemounde le vylyant, and I shall you auow
Que quida, troula cowarde oula court cowe,

That Bemounde the worthy without any fayle.
That weneth to finde the cowarde with the short taile
And yf ye se where the hare at pasture hath been
If it be in the tyme of the corne greene
And yf your houndes chase well at your wyll
Then three notes ye shall blow bothe loude and shyll
There one and there another there he pastured hath
Then say (Illoquens) in the same pathe
So say to them in kinde, vnto tyme ye her fynde
And then cast a sygne all the feeld aboute
To see her pasture where she hath be in or out.
Other at her fourme for gladly to be she is not lefe
There as she hath pastured in tyme of relefe.
And any houndefinde or muling of her mate
There as she hath ben and is gon out of that place
Ha cytonz cy estyll, so shall ye say
Uenz arere so how sa, as loude as ye may
Sa cy ad estt so how, after that
Sa sa cy auaunt, and therof be not lat
And when ye see vnto the playne her at the last.
In feeld or in arable land or in the wood past
Say ladouce amy last esta, and doo as I you ken
And your hounde will finde of her there then
That is to say, swete frende there is he come low
For to dry here, and therwith ye shal say, so how
Illoquens ey douce ey vaytaũt so how so how, thẽ twise
Thus may ye now dere tonnes lerne of venerye
And when ye come there as ye trow he wyll dwell
And so semeth to you well then say as I you tell
La douce la est a venuz, for to dwell thore
And therwith thyes, so how say ye no more
And if it semeth well you to fynde all in feare
And when so to do then say, douce how here how here

How

How where douce, how here, how here he sytteth
So shall ye say my children and for nothyng letteth
All maner of beastes that euer chased bee
Haue on maner of worde, so how, I tell thee
To fulfyl or vnfyll al maner of chase
The hunter euermore in his mouth that word he hase
And yf your houndes at a chase tyne ther ye hunt.
And the beastes begyn to renne, as hartes ben wunt
Or for to hanylon as dothe the fore with his gyle
Or for to crosse as the doe other whyle
Eyther to dwel so that your houndes cannot out go
Then shall I say (ho sa amy sa sa)
A couples sa arere, so how, suche is the play
And so how is as muche as sa how to say
But for so how it is short in speache whē it is brought
Therfore say we so how, but sa how say we nought
And yf your houndes chase at hart or at hare
And they renne at defaute thus ye shall there fare
I co so how assayne assayne stou ho ho
Sa assaine arere so how these wordes and no mo
And yf your houndes renne well at the fore or at ỹ doe
And so fayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goe
Ho ho or swese aluy douce aluy that they here
Ho hoy assayne assayne sa arere
So how so how benes a coupler, and doo as I ken
The more worshyp may ye haue among all men
your craftes let not be hid, and doo as I you byd
Al my sonnes in same, and thus mai ye know of game

The boste ỹ the mayster hunters maketh to his man, now heere folowyng ye may heare

The mayster to the man maketh his boste.

That he knoweth bi kinde what the hare coste
At huntyng euermore when he gothe

Quod the man to his mayster that were good lore
For to know what he dothe the houndes before
what doth he quod the mayster to the man:
He doth quod he euen as thou mayste see
Breke and so dothe no beast but hee
when breketh he quod the man, what is that to say:
with his fete he openeth the earth there he goeth away
what is the cause quod the man, mayster I thee pray
That the hart afore the houndes when they him hũt ai
That then to the riuer he wylleth for to go:
Quod the master to the man there are causes two.
For two causes the hart desireth to ỹ riuer, & note
wel these termes folowing Discẽde & other.
One cause for the riuer descende he is aye
And so he is to the water when he taketh the way
why callest thou him descende mayster I the pray:
For he payeth of his might the soothe for to say
An other is to the water why he gooth otherwhyle
The houndes that him sue to purpose to begile.
yet of this hart quod his man mayster I wil ken
Into the water when he lepeth what he maketh then:
He profereth quod the mayster and so ye shall say.
For he wote not him selfe yet how he wyll away
whether ouer the water he will forth passe
Or turne agayne the same way ther he first was,
Therfore it is profer as these hunters sayne
And reprofer yf the same way he turne agayne
At the other side of the water yf he vpstarte
Then shall ye call it the soyle of the harte
And that is for the water of his legges weet.
Downe into the steppes there falen of his feet
Agayne the water his way euen yf he hent
Than breketh he water therto take you tent

And

And it with thee go algate you it shal:
Defoulant the water and harte so him call
¶ Now of the numbles marke wel the termes.
The man to his mayster speaketh blythe
Of the numbles of the hart that he wolde them kythe
How many endes there shalbe them within:
Quod the mayster but one, thicke nor thynne.
And that is but the gargylyon to speke of all by deene;
And al these other crookes and roundeles beene.
¶ The auauncers, the forcers
yet wolde I wyt and thou woldest me lere
The crookes and the roundels of the numbles of ỹ der
One crooke of the numbles lyeth euermore.
Under the throte boll of the beast before
That called is (auaunters) who so can them ken
And the hindermoste parte of the numbles then
That is to say, the (forcers) that lyen euen betwene
The two thighes of the beaste that other crookes euen
In the midyet that called is the roundell also
For the sides round about conuenit is fro
My dere sonnes bolde say of game thus I you tolde
yet wolde I wyt mayster why these hounes all
Bayen and cryen when they him sethe shall:
For they shoulde haue helpe that is their skyll
For to slea the beast that they renne tyll
Tell me mayster quod the man what is the skyl
why the Hare wolde so fayne renne agaynst the hill:
Quod the mayster for her legges be shorter before.
Then behinde that is the skyll thore.
what is the cause quod the many men say of the beast
that the Hare sytteth aye when she taketh her reste
And other beastes lye as commonly men sayne.
For two causes quod the mayster I tell the playne.

One is for the hurcles vpon the houghes aye
And all other beastes can the syde to the ground lai
An other cause there is and that is no lesse
For she beareth bothe sewet and pure grece,
Yet wolde I mayster quod the man fayne wyt more,
where lyeth the sewet of the hare behinde or before:
Ouer the loine quod the master of eche hare thou take
Betwene the tayle and chine euen on the backe
Yet wolde I master quod the man these ate the lere
whan thou walkest in the feelde with thi limere
There as an hare pastured hath or thou hym see.
To know fat or lene whether it bee:
I can quod the mayster well tell the thys cafe
wayte well where he lay, and where he fumyed has
yelow and englamed yf that it bee
Then he is fat I tell the lerane this of mee
And if it be bothe blacke and harde and clene
Then he is megre larbre and lene
And of this same thing yf thou lerne not mee
Take hede in the wynter and then thou may it see
yet mayster of the hare fayne wolde I wyt more
what he doth when he goeth the houndes before:
He forth and reforth there he goeth away
Pricketh and reprycketh the soth for to say
But what is that quod thei man when they so doone:
That shal I quod the mayster tell the ful soone
In the feeldes where he goeth no wayes bene
There he forth when he steppeth and it may not be seen
And after when he doubleth and turneth not agayne,
Then he reforteth as good hunters sayne,
And when he renneth in the way dry or weete
Then may finde foostalr of clees or of feete
Then pricketh the Hare aye when he doth so

And repricketh than he agayne goe.

Auauntelay, alay, and relay,.

Mayster yet quod the man, what is that to say:
That shall I tell the quod he, for a lytle bylethe
whan the houndes are set an hart for to mete
and other him chasen and folowen to take
than all the relays, thou vpon them make
Euen at his comyng yf thou let thy houndes go
Whyle the other that be behynd ferre are hym fro
that is, auauntelay, and so thou shalt it call
For they ar than ferre before those other houndes all
and an hyndring great all other vntyll
For they may not that day no more sew at wyll
and hold thy houndes styll yf that thou so doo
Tyll all the houndes that be behinde be comether to
than let thy houndes altogyther go
that called is an, alay, and looke thou say so
and that hyndryng is yet to them that ben behynde
For the rested will euer ouergoe the wery by kynde
A relay is after whan the houndes are past
Ferre before with the harte that hyeth them fast
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone
And that is than a forthering to them echone
For a thy houndes haue ouertake these other bidilres
Than shall they all folow hym of one swyftenes.

what is a forloyne.

Mayster yet wolde I fayne this at you lere
what is a forloyne for that is good to here.
That shall I say thee quod he the sooth at the leaste
whan thy houndes in the wood seche ony beaste
And the beast is stole away out of the fryth
Or they houndes that thou hast meten therwith.
And any other houndes before thā may with thē mete

Thes

These other houndes are then forloyned I thee hete
For the beast and the houndes are so ferre before
And the houndes behinde ben wery and sore.
So that they may not at the beaste come at theyr wyll
They houndes before forloene them and that is ỹ skyll
They ben ay so ferre before to me yf thou wilt trust
And this is the forloyne lere it yf thou lust.
¶ whiche three thinges causeth ỹ houndes to endure
¶ yet wolde I wyt mayster yf it were thy wyll
when thy houndes renne an hart vntyll
and aye the ferther that they goe they gladder the ben
For three caules quod he is often nymes seen
One is when the hart remeth fast on a rese
He swet eth that it renneth down throughout his clese
The houndes when they finde of that his swete
Then the are leuer to renne and lother to lete
An other cause when the hart nye no more may
Then wyll he whyte froth cast there he goeth away
when the houndes fynde of that than are they glad
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so rad
The thirde cause is of the hart when he is nighe dead,
Then he casteth out of his mouth froth and bloud red
The houndes know that he shalbe taken sone then
And euer the ferther they go the gladder they renne
These are the causes thre, that causeth them glad to be
which beast a slowe hound taketh as sone as a swift.
¶ what beast yet mayster I aske it for none yll
That moste whole al houndes renne vntyll
And also soone the slowest shall him ouertake.
As the swyftest shall doo what way so euer he take,
That beast a Bauson hyght, a brocke or a gray.
These three names he hath the sothe for to say
And this is cause therof, for he wyll by kynde

Go through thornes alway the thickest he may fynde
There as the swyft hounde may no ferther go.
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thro.

¶ why the hare sumayse and croteys.

YEt mayster wolde I wyt why that men sayn
That the hare sumayse and croteyse bothe playne
And al other maner of beastes that hunted bee.
Semyoũ or senoũ as we wel it see:
That shall I well tell that quod the mayster then
For why that he sumayes and croteyse well I ken
He sumayth for he beareth talow that is no lece
And he crotayse men sayne for he beareth no grece
And soukes on his houghes when he letteth it go
And beastes of suche kinde fynde we no mo
¶ How many beastes semaẽ master fayne wolde I lere
And how many senoũ that were good to here:
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde it but lyght
All beastes that beare talow and stande vpryght
Semayen when they doo say as I the ken.
And al other senoũ that rouken downe then
How many maner of beastes of Veneri releue
How many maner of beastes mayster me tell
Of venery releuen bi frith or by fell:
To this quod the mayster I shall the aunswere
Of all beastes but two, the hart and the hare
From the annunciacion of our lady
The hart then releueth the sothe for to say
Tyll saynt Peters day and poule and the hare ryght
From the purificacion of our lady bryght
Tyl translacion receueth leue ye me
Of saynt Benet the .xi. of July.

To vndoo the wylde bore,
yet my childe of the wylde bore to speake more.

when he shalbe vndoone I tel you before
Two and thyrty bredes ye shall of him make
Now wyl ye wyt my sonnes where ye shall them take
The fyrst of them is the head what euer befal
Another is the coler, and so ye shall it call
The sheldes on the shoulders therof shal two bee
Then euery syde of the swyne departe them in thre
The pestels and the gamons departe them in two
And two fillettes he hath forget not tho.
Then take the legges and his feete & shew your sleight
For they shall of his bredes be counted for eyght.
Depart the shyne in foure peces and no mo
And take ther your bredes thyrty and two
And fayre put the grece when it is take away
In the bladder of the bore my childe I you pray
For it is medecine, for many maner pyne.

How ye shall breke an hart.

AND for to speake of the hart whyle we think on
My child first ye shall him serue, whē he shallbe
And ỹ is for to say or euer ye him dyght (vndō
within his hornes to lay hym vpryght
At the assay kitte him that lordes may see
A non fat or lene whether that he bee.
Then cut of the coddes the belly euen fro
Or ye begin him to sley, and then shall ye go
At the chaules to begyn as soone as ye may
And slyt him downe to thassay
And fro the assay euen down to the bely shal ye slyt
To the pyssill there the codde was a way kit
Then slyt the left legges euen first before
And then the lift legges behynde or ye do more
And these other legges vpon the right syde
Vpon the same maner slyt ye that tide

Togo to the chekes looke that ye be preſt
And ſo ſlay him downe euen to the breſt
and ſo ſlay him forth ryght vnto thaſſay
Euen to the place where the codde was cut away
Then ſlaye the ſame wyſe all that other ſyde
But let the tayle of the beaſt ſtyll theron abyde
Then ſhall ye him vndoo my childe I you rede
Ryght vpon his owne ſkyne and lay it on brede
Take hede of the cutting of the ſame dere
And begin firſt to make the erbere
Then take out the ſhoulders and ſlitteth anon
the bely to the ſide from the corbyn bone
That is corbins fee, at the death he will be
then take out the ſewet, that it be not lafte
For that my childe is good for leche craſte
Then put thyne hand ſoftely vnder the breſt bone
and there ſhal ye take out the erbet anon
then put out the paunche & from the paunche thaſe
Away lyghtly the rate ſuche as he haſe
Holde it with a finger do as I you ken
and with the bloud and the greece fil it then
Loke threde that ye haue and nedle therto
For to ſewe it withall or ye more doo
the ſmall guttes then ye ſhall out pyt
From them take the mawe, forget not it
then take out the lyuer and lay it on the ſkynne
And after that the bladder without more dyn
then dreſſe the numbles firſt that ye recke
Downe the auauncers, kerue that cleueth to the neck
and downe with the bol throte put them anon
And kerue vp the fleſh there vp to the backe bone
And ſo forth to the filletes that ye vp a rere
that falleth to the numbles, and ſhall be there

with the neres also and lewet that there is
Euen to the midrese than vpon hym is
Than take downe the midryse from the sides hote
And heaue vp the numbles whole by the boll throte
In thyne hand than them holde, and looke and see.
That all that longeth them, to togither that it bee
Than take them to thy brother, to holde for tryste
whiles that thou them doublest and drelle at they lyst
Than a way the lyghtes and on the skinne them lay
To abyde the quertenyy chylde I you pray
Than shall ye slyt the slough there as the hart lyeth
And take away the heares from it and slyeth
For suche heares hath his hert aye it vpon
As men see in the beast whan he is vndoon
And the middes of the hert abone shal ye synde
Looke ye gelue it to a lorde, and childe be kynde.
For it is kinde for many maladyes
And in the middes of the hert euermore it lyes
Than shall ye cut the shytes the teeth euen fro
And after the rydge bone knitteth euen also
The forches and the sydes euen betwene
And looke that your kniues aye whetted bene
Than turn vp the forches and frote them with bloude
For to saue grece, so don men of good
Than shall ye cut the necke the sydes euen fro
And the head from the necke kutteth also
The tounge the brayne, the paunche, and the necke.
whan the washed ben wel with the water of the beck
The small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres
Abone the hert of the beast, whan thou them teres
With all the bloud that ye may get and wynne
Al together shalbe take and layde on the skynne
To geue your houndes, that called is y wys.

Tha

The quertre aboue the skynne forit eaten is
And who dresseth so by my counsayle
Shall haue the left shoulder for his trauayle
And the ryght shoulder where so euer he bee
Gyue it to the Foster for that is his fee
And the lyuer alls of the same beast
To the fosters knaue gyue it at the least
The numbles trusse in the skynne, and harden the fast
The sydes and the forchesse togither that the last
with the hindre legges, be doone so it shall.
Then bringe it home and the skyn withall
The numbles and the hornes at the lordes gate
Then boldly blow the pryce therat
your play for to nymme, or that ye come in

¶ Explicit dame Julyan Bernes doctrine in her booke of huntyng.

¶ Beastes of the chase of the sweet sewte and stinking

There ben beastes of the chase the sweet sewte
And tho ben the bucke, the doe, the here ye rayn
der the elke, the spickarde, the ottre, and the martron
¶ There ben beastes of the chase of the stynkyng sewt.
And they ben the roe bucke and the roe. the fulmard, ye
fyches, the baude the grai, the fore, the squyrel, ye white
rat, the sotte, and the polcat.

The names of dyuers maner of houndes

These ben the names of houdes. Fyrst ther is a gre-
houd, a bastard, a mõgrel, a mastif, a lemor a spani
el raches keners, terrours, bouchers houds dũghil dog
ges, trindel tailes and pryckeered curres and smal lady
popies that here a wai the fleas & diuers smal sautes

The properties of a good grehoundе.

A grehoũd shold be hedded like a snake, & necked like
a drake foted like a catte, tailed lyke a rat, syded

lyke a breme, & chined like a beme, The firſt yer he muſt
lerne to feed, ỹ ſecond yere to feeld him lede, the thyrde
he is ſelow lyke, the. iiii. yere he is none lyke, ỹ. v. yer he
is good inough, the. vi. yere he ſhall holde the plough, ỹ
vii. yere he wyll aſſayle great bytches for to aſſayle, ỹ
viii. yere lykeladell, the. ix. yere, cartſadel, and whē he is
comen to that yere. haue him to the tannere. For ỹ beſt
houd that euer bytches had, at the. ix yere he is ful bad

¶ The properties of a good horſe.

A Good horſe ſhould haue. xv. properties and cūdici-
ons. That is to wete, three of a man, three of a wo-
man three of a fox three of an hare, & iii. of ā aſſe.
¶ Of a man bolde, proude, & hardy, Of a woman fayre
brested fayre of heare, and eaſy to lepe vpon. Of a fox, a
fayre tayle ſhort eares, with a good trot. Of an hare, a
great eye, a drye head, and well rennyng. Of an aſſe, a
bygge chyn, a flat legge, and a good hoofe. wel trauay-
led women nor well trauayled horſe were neuer good,
Aryſe early, ſerue god deuoutly and the worlde beſeye
doo thy worke wyſely, giue thine almes ſecretly, go by
the way ſadly anſwere the people demurely, go to thy
meat appetytely ſyt therat diſcretly. of thi tong be not
to lyberall aryſe therfro temperately go, to thy ſupper
ſoberly, & to thy bed merely, be in thine inne iocudlye.
pleaſe thy loue duly and ſlepe ſurely.

Marke wel theſe foure thynges.

THere ben foure principall thīges pricipali to be
dred of euery wiſe man. The firſte is the curſe
of our heauenly father god. The ſecond is the indigna-
cio of a price (quia indignacio Regis vel Principis mors eſt
The thyrd is the fauour or wil of a iudge. The fourth
is ſclaunder and the mutacion of a cominaltie.
who that maketh in Chriſtimas a dog to his larder.

And

And in the Marche a sow to his gardyner. And in Mai a
foole of a wyse mans counsell, he shall neuer haue good
larder, fayre gardyne nor yet well kept counsel.
¶ Ferre from thy kynsmen cast thee, wrath not thi nei-
ghbours nexte thee. In a good corne countrie thryfte the
and sit downe Robyn and reste thee
¶ who that buyldeth his house all of salowes.
And pricketh a blynde horse ouer the folowes.
And suffereth his wyfe to seke many halowes.
God sende him the blesse of euerlastyng galowes
¶ If these be not directed, then go they at aduẽture
¶ There ben foure thinges full harde to know whyche
way that they will drawe. The fyrst is the wayes of a
young man. The seconde is the course of a vessell in the
sea. The thirde of an adder of a serpent sprente.
The fourth of a foule sitting on any thinge
¶ Two wiues in one house two rattes and one mouse
Two dogges and one bone, shal neuer accorde in one
¶ who that manneth him with his kyn
And closeth his crofte with chery trees.
Shall haue many hedges broken
And also lytle good seruyce.

¶ The companies of beastes and foules.

AN herd of hartes a cete of grayes
an herd of al ma- a bery of conyes
ner dere a rychesse of martrons
an herd of swans a belynes of ferettes
an herde of cranes a brace of greyhoundes or.ii.
and herde of curlewes a lese of greyhoundes or.iii.
an herde of wrennes a couple of spaniels
an herde of harlottes a couple of rẽnig houndes
anye of felauntes a lytter of welpes
a beuy of Ladyes a kyndell of younge cattes
a beuy

a beuy of roes
a bevy of quayles
a sege of Herons
a sege of bytroures
a sord or a lute of malardes
a mustre of pecockes
a walke of snites
a congregacion of people
an exaltyng of larkes
a wach of nightyngales
an hoste of men
a felowshyppeng of yemen
a cherme of goldfinches
a cast of bread
a couple or a pare of botels
a flyght of doues
an vnkyndnes of rauens
a clateryng of chaughes
a dissimulacion of hydes
a route of knightes
a pryde of lyons
a sleuthe of beares
a draught of butlers
a proude shewīg of taylers
a temperaunce of cookes
a stalke of fosters
a boste of souldyours
a laughter of ostlers
a glosyng of tauerners
a malepertnes of pedlers
a thraue of threshers
a squat of daubers
a fyghtyng of beggers
a synguler of bores
a dryft of tame swyne
an harraste of hors
a ragge of coltes or a rake
a baren of mules
a tryppe of gotes
a tryppe of hares
a gaggyll of geese
a broode of hennes
a badelyng of duckes
a non paciens of wyues
a state of prynces
a though of barons
a prudence of vycaryes
a superfluitie of nunnes
a scoole of clerkes
a doctrine of doctours
a cōuertīg of prechours
a sentence of Judges
a dampnyng of Juryours
an obeisaunce of seruaūts
a sete of vshers
a tygendes of pyes
an host of sparowes
a swarme of bees
a caste of Haukes of the toure, two
a lese of ỹ same haukes. iii
a flyght of goshaukes
a flyght of swalowes
a byldynge of rookes
a murmuracion of stares
a route of wulues

an

an vntrouth of compners
a melody of harpers
a pouerti of pypers
a subtiltye of sergeauntes
a tabernacle of bakars
a dryft of fyshers
a dylgylynge of talers
a bleche of souters
a smere of coyours
a cluster of grapes
a cluster of churles
a rag of maydens
a rafull of knaues
a blushe of boyes
an vncredibilite of cokolds
a colly of partryches
a spryng of teles
a dessarte of lapwynges
a fall of woodcockes
a congregacion of plouers
a couerte of cootes
a dule of turtylles
a scull of freres
a bominable sight of monks
a scull of fyshe
an example of maysters
an observaũce of eremites
an eloquence of lawers
an execucion of officers
a fayth of marchauntes
a puisiõ of steward of hous
a kerfe of panters
a credence of sewers
a lepe of lebardes
a shrewednes of apes
a skulke of theues
a sculke of fores
a nest of rabectes
a labour of moles
a mute of houndes
a kenell of raches
a lute of a lyam
a cowardnes of curres
a sourde of wylde wyne
a stod of mares
a pace of asses
a drolle of nete
a flocke of sheep
a gagle of women
a pepe of chekyns
a multypliẽg of husbãdes
a pontificalitie of prelates
a dygnytye of chanons
a charge of curates
a discrecion of prestes
a dishonestye of scottes

Explicit.

Here folowȳ dewtermes so speake of brekingor dressing of diuers beastes & fowles. &c. And the same is shewed of certayne fysshes.

A Dere broken
A goose rered

an embrewing of caruers
a sauegarde of porters
a blast of hunters
a thretenyng of courtyers
a promyse of tapsters
a lyeng of pardoners
a mysbeleue of paynters
a lashe of carters
a skolding of kemsters
a wondering of tynkers
a wailwarenes of hailwards
a worshyp of wryters
a neuerthriuing of iuglers
a fraunche of myllers
a feast of bruers
a gozyng of buchers
a trynket of sozuelers
a plucke of shooturners
a dronkenshyp of coblers
a cluster of nuttes
a rage of the teeth
a rascall of boyes
an egge tyred
a fyre tembred.

Now of the fysshes

A salmon chyned
a pyke splatted
a haddocke syded.
a cheuyn fynned
a sole loyned
a gurnarde chyned
a tenche sauced
an ele tronchoned
a breme splayed

a barbel tusked
a trout gobetted.
a pygge headed and syded
a capon sawced
a chekyn trussshed
a coni vnlaced
a crane dysplayde
a curlewe vnioyted
a fesant alet
a quale wynged
a plouer mynced
a pygeon thyghed
a brawme leched
a swan lyft
a lambe shouldred
a kyd shouldred
an hemme spoyled
a malarde vnbraced.
an heron dismembred
a pecocke dissygured
a bytter vntached
a partryche a let
a rayle bressed
a woodcocke thyghed.

Ye shall say thus

An hart harboureth
a bucke lodgeth
a squyre lodgeth
a roe beddeth
a tieman beddeth
an hare in his sourme
shouldryng or lenyng
a cony syttyng
a woodcocke breakyng

Heere now folowing shal be shewed all shyres and the bysshopriches of ỹ realme of England, & ye shal vnderstãde that the shyres ben wryten before, and the bisshopriches of the same are wrytten folowyng next after, and than after wards are shewed the prouinces of this lande.

Kente, Canterbury, Rochester, Sussex, Chichester, Hamshyre, Surrey, winchester, wyltshyre, Barkshyre Salisbury, Somersetshyre, Dorsetshyre, Bathe, Deuenshyre, Cornewayle. Excester, Essex, Myddlesex, Lõdon, Northfolke, Suffolke, Norwhiche, Cambrydgeshyre, Ely.

Leyceter, Worceter, Wygorne, Hertforth shyre, Herforde. Chesshyre, Shropshyre parte of Lancasshyre, Chester. yorkeshyre, Staffordshyre, Darbyshyre, Notyngamshyre, & other as part of Lancastershyre. yorke

Prouynces of England.

Canterbury, yorke, Stafford, derby, Notingham, Northũberlãd, Durhã, westmerlãd, Tyndale, Karlyle.

To haue a faythfull freend.

A Faythfull freend wolde I fayne fynde
To fynde hym there he myght be founde
But now is the worlde wert so vnkynde
That frendshyp is fall to the grounde
Now a freend haue I founde
That I wyll neyther banne curse
But of all freendes in feeld or towne
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.
My purse it is my preuy wyfe
this songe I dare both syng and say
It parteth men of muche stryfe
Whan euery man for hym selfe shall pay
As I ryde in ryche aray

For

For golde and syluer men wyll me florysshe.
By this matter I dare well saye
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
As I ryd with golde so red
And haue to doo with landes lawe
Men for my money will make me spede
And for my gooddes they will me knowe
More and lesse to me will drawe
Bothe the better and the worse
By this matter I saye in sawe
Euer gramarcy myne owne purse
¶ It befel me vpon tyme
As it hath doone by many a one mo
My horse, my nete my sheep my swyne
And al my gooddes were gon me fro
I went to my frendes and tolde them so
And home againe they bad me trusse
I sayd agayne whan I was woe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
¶ Therfore I rede you syrs all
To assay your frendes or ye haue need
For and ye come downe and haue a fall
Full fewe of them for you wyl grede
Therfore assay them euery chone
Both the better and the worse
Our lorde that shope both sonne and and moone
Sende vs spendyng in our purse. Amen.

Thus endeth the booke of huntyng.

The

¶ The measures of blwynge of a horne. Fyrste to
geue knowledge to goe to the feeld,

BLow wyth one wynde, one short one longe
and a longer.

¶ To blowe to the coulpng of the hounde
at the kenel doore

¶ Blowe with one wynde, one longe and .iii. shorte.
The seconde winde one long one short and a shorter.

¶ To blowe to the feeld.

¶ Blowe with two wyndes, with the fyrst one
short, one longe, and two short.
With the second winde one short, one
longe, and a longer.

¶ To blow in the feeld,
with two wyndes the fyrst two short
one longe and two short.
The seconde one short one longe and a longer.

To vncouple the hounde in the feeld.

Three longe notes: one with three wyndes.

To blowe to seke.

Two wyndes the fyrst a longe and a short
the second a longe.

when the hounde a game vnknowen hunteth
then the hunte bloweth this

Blowe the velyne one longe and .vi. short.

If it be the same ye hunt for.

Blowe the whole rechate with three wyndes the
fyrste wynde one longe and .vi. short.
The second wynde two short and one longe.
The thyrd wynde one longe and .vi. short

Strake to drawe from couert to couert

Thre wyndes .ii. short one longe and .ii. short
The second one longe and a shorte.
The thyrd one longe.

10 To blowe the earthyng of the fore
when he is couerable.
Foure notes with foure wyndes.
The relyefe one longe.vi.shorte.
11 To blowe if the fore be not couerable.
Two wyndes.one longe,and thre shorte
The second wynde longe.
12 To blow the death of the fore in the feld or couert.
Thre notes with thre wyndes.
The rechate vpon the same with thre wyndes
The fyrst wynde,one longe and.vi.shorte.
The second one shorte and one longe.
The thyrd one longe and.v.shorte.
13 The death of the fore at the lordes gate.
Two notes. And then the relyefe thre tymes.
14 The death of the bucke eyther with bowe houndes
or grehoundes.
One longe note
15 The knowledge of the same.
Two shorte,and one longe.
16 The death of the bucke with houndes.
Two longe notes and the rechace.
27 the prycs of an hart ryall.
Nine notes with thre restes
18 The rechate with thre wendes.
The fyrst one longe,and.vi.shorte.
The second one shorte,and one longe
The thyrd one longe,and.vi.shorte.
19 To blowe the call of the keepers of any parke or forest.
One shorte one long and one longer
20 If the keper answere you blow
Two shorte with one wynde,and draw toward hym.
and after that blowe one shorte.
21 when the game breaketh couerd.
Foure with the wyndes,& the rechate vpon the same

The

The ſcent when the hounde can hunt no farther
Thre wyndes, the fyrſt one longe and .vi. ſhort
The ſecond, one longe and one ſhort
The thyrd, one longe.

where the fore is erthed to blowe after this maner for the tarryers.

One longe, two ſhort.
The ſecond winde, one ſhort, and one longe.
Note this is the cheſeſt and principalleſt poynt to be learned.
Euery long conteyneth in blowyng .vii. quauers, one mymyme, and one quauer.
One mymyme conteyneth foure quauers.
One ſhort conteyneth thre quauers
The ende of the whole meaſures of blowyng.

Imprynted at London in the ventre vpon the thre Crane wharfe by me William Copland.

Herebeginnethatre

tyse of Fyllhynge wyth an Angle.

Salomone in his parables sayth that a good spy-
rite maketh a flouring age, that is a fayre age &
a long. And sith it is so I aske this question, which be ỹ
meanes & the causes that enduce a mã into a meri spi-
rite: Truely to my best discreciõ it semeth good dispor-
tes & honest games in whom a mã toyeth Wout anyre
pentaunce after. Then folowe th it that good disports
and honest games: because of mans fayre age and long
lyfe. And therfore now wyll I choose of foure good dys-
portes and honest games, that is to wete of Haukyng,
Huntyng, & fysshyng, & for Fouling. The best to my dis
crecion which is fysshing called angling with a rod, and
a lyne, and an hooke, and therof to treat as my symple
wit may suffyse, both for the sayd reason of Salamon
& also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse.

Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant. Hæc tria, mens
leta, labor, et moderata dieta.

Ye shall vnderstand ỹ this is for to say, yf a mã lacke
leche or medicine, he shall make three thinges his medi
cine & he shal neuer need moe. The fyrst of them is a me
ry thought. The second is a labour not outragious.
The third is diet mesurable. The fyrst if a mã wil euer
more be in mery thought & haue a glad spirite, he must
eschew al contrarious compani and al places of debat
where he might haue any occalions of melã coly, & if he
wil haue a labour not outragiõs: he must then ordeyne
him to his hartes ease, and pleasance without studi, pẽ
sifnes of trauaile, a meri occupaciõ which may reioice
his hert, and in which his spirites may haue a mery de-
litle. And if he wil be dieted measurably he must eschew
all places of ryot, which is cause of surfet and of sycke
nesse, and he must draw hym to places of sweet ayre ãd
hungry, and eat nourishable meates and digestable also

As

As nowe than wyll I descrye the sayde dysportes and gamez to fynde the best of thē as verely as I can, all be it that the ryghtnoble and ful worthi prince Duke of yorke late called master of ỹ game, hath discriued the mythes of hunting like as I thinke to discryue of it & of all other. For huntyng as to myne intēt is to laborous. For the hunter muste alway run and folow his houndes traueling and swetyng full sore. He bloweth tyll hys lyppes blyster. And whan he weneth it be a Hare: full of it is an hedgehog. Thus he chasethe and wotteth not what, He cometh home at euen rayne beten, picked, & his clothez torne, wete hod and al miri Some houndes lost, some surbate. Such greues & many other happeth vnto the hunter, which for displesaūce of thē that loue it, I dare not reporte, Thus truly me semeth that this is not the best disport & game of ỹ said foure. The disport game of Hauking is laborous and noyus also (as me semeth. For as oftē thei faukener leseth his haukez as the hunter his houndes, than is hys game & disport gone, ful often crieth & whisteleth til he be ryght euil thurst. His hauke taketh a bow & lyst not ones on him to regarde, whā he wolde haue her to flee: thā will she bath. With mistēding she shall haue ỹ frote ỹ rie the cray, & many other sicknesse ỹ briegeth them to louse. Thus by proue this is not the best disport and game of the sayd foure. The disporte and game of foulynge me semeth most simplest. For in the winter season the fouler spedeth not but in the hardest and coldest wether which is greuo⁹, for whā he wolde go to his ginnes he may not for colde Many a gin & many a snare he maketh yet soryli doth he fare, at morne tide in ỹ dew he is wete shod vnto his taile. Many other such I cold tel but dred of malgre maketh me to leue. thy me semeth

that hunting; and hauking, and also fe ulyng be so labo
rous & greuous, that none of thē may perfourme nor
be very meane to enduce a mā to a mery spirite which
is cause of this longe lyfe according vnto ỹ sayd para
ble of Salomon. Doubtles then folowethit ỹ it muste
nedes be ỹ disport of fishīg with an angle. For al other
maner of fishyng is also labourous & greuous, often
makinge of folkes full wete and colde, which many ty
mes hath be seen cause of great infirmities, but ỹ ang
ler mai haue no colde nor no disease nor angre, but if he
be causer him selfe, for he may not lese at the moste but
a line or an hooke: of which he may haue store plentie of
his owne makyng, as this symple treatese shall teache
him. So then his losse is not greuous, ād other grefes
may he not haue sauinge but yf any fishe breke awaye
after ỹ he is takē on the hooke, or els ỹ he catch nought
which is not greuous, for if he fayle of one he may not
fayle of an other, if he do as this treatyse teacheth, but
if there be nought in the water, & yet at ỹ least he hath
his holsome walke & mery at his ease, sweet ayre of the
sweete sauour of the medow floures that maketh him
hungry. He heareth ỹ melodious armony of foules. He
seeth ỹ yong swās, herōs, duckes, cootes, & mani other
foules with their broodes, which me semeth better thē
all the noyse of houndes, ỹ blastes of hornes, & the scry
of foules, ỹ hūters, faukeners, & foullers cā make. And
if ỹ angler take fishe: surely then is there no mā merier
thē he is in his spirite. And whoso wyl vse this game of
angling: he muste ryse erly, which is profitable to man
in this wise. That is to wete, moste to the health of his
soule. For it shal cause him to be holi, & to ỹ helth of his
bodi, for it shal cause him to be whole. Also to ỹ encrese
of his goodes, for it shall make hym ryche, as the olde

Englyshe

Englesh prouerbe sayth in this wese. Who so wyll ryse erly, shalbe holy, healthy, & happy. Thus haue I proued in mine entent that the disport and game of angling: is the very mene and cause that ꝯduceth a mā into a mery spirite, whiche after the sayd parable of Salamon, & the saide doctryne and the Philike maketh a flourynge age & a longe; and therfore to all you that bē vertuous, gentel, & free borne, I wryte & make this simple treatise folowyng, by ỹ whiche ye may haue the full craft of āgling to disporte you at your lust, to thentent ỹ your age may the more floure, and the more lenger endure.

IF ye wyl be crafty in āgling, ye must fyrst learn to make your harneys, ỹ is to wete your rod, your lines of diuers colours, after that ye must knowe howe ye shall angle, in what place of the water how deep and what tyme of the day, for what maner fysshe, in what wether, how many impedimentes there ben of fysshing that is called anglinge, and inspecially with what bayte to euery diuers fisshe, in euerye moneth of the yere. How ye shal make your baytes breed, where ye shal fīd thē and how ye shall fynde them, and howe ye shall kepe them and for the moste crafti thinge how you shal make your hookes of steele and of osmonde. Some for ỹ dub and some for the flote and the grounde.

And how you shall make your rod craftely, heere I shall teache you, ye shal cut betwene Michelmas & Cādelmas a fayre stalke of a fadome and a halfe longe and arme greate of hasyll, willow or aspe, and brethe him in a hote ouen, and let him euen. Then let him coole and drye a moneth, take then and freete him fast with a cok shote corde and bindeit to a fourme of an euen square, great tree. Then take a plūmer wyre that is euen and

strayght, and sharpe at the one ende, and heate the sharp ende in a charcole fire tyll it be hote, and bren the staffe therwith through, euer streight in the pith at bothe endes tyll thei mete, and after that bren him in the nether ende with a birde broche, and with other broches eche greater then other, and euer the greatest the last, so that ye make your hole aye tapre wyse. Then let hym ly styll and kele two dayes, vnfrete hym then and let him drye in a house roofe, in the smoke tyll he be through dry in ỹ same seasō take a fayre yerde of greene hasel, and bethe it euen and strayghte and let it drye wyth the staffe and when thei ben dry make they yerde meet vnto the hole in the staffe vnto halfe the lengthe of the staffe, and to perfourme ỹ other halfe of ỹ crop, take a fayre shote of blacke thorne crabtree, medler or els of Jenepre cut in the same season, & well bethed, and straygh t, & set them together fetely, so that the crop may iustlye entre all in to the sayd hole. Then shaue your staffe and make hym tapre waye, then vyrell they staffe at bothe endes wyth longe hoopes of yron, or laton in ỹ clemest wyse, a pyke in ỹ nether ende fastened w̄ a renning vice, to take in & out your crop. Than set your crop an handfull within the ouer end of your staffe, in such wise, ỹ it be as bigge there, as in ani other place aboue, then arme your crop at ỹ ouer ende downe to the fret w̄ a line of syr heares, & double the line & frete it fast in the toppe with a bowe to fasten on your line. And thus shal ye make you a rod so pryuy that ye maye walke therewith, and there wyll neuer any man wete what thyng ye go aboute, It wyll be vere lyght & nymble to fisshe with at your pleasure, & for the more redines, lo here a figure therof in example

After ye haue thus made your rod: ye muſt lerne
for to colour your lines of here in this wiſe, firſt
ye muſte take of a whyte horſe tayle the longeſt heare
& fayreſt ye can fynde, & euer the rounder that it be: ye
better it is. Departe it in ſixe partes, and euery part ye
ſhall coloure by him ſelf in diuers coloures, as yelowe
greene, browne, tawny, ruſſet, & dulke colour. And for
to make good greene, coloures, on your heare, ye ſhall
doo take ſmale ale a quarte, and put it in to a lytle pan
and put therto halfe a pound of Alum, and put therto
your heare and let it boyle ſoftlye halfe an houre. Tha
take out your heare and let it dry, than take a pottle of
faire water and put it in a pan and put therin two han
des full of wyrene, and preſſe it withe a tyle ſtone, and
let it boyle ſoftly the ſpace of an houre. And whan it is
yolowe on the ſcumme: put therin youre heare, withe
halfe a pound of coperoſe beaten in ponder, and let it
boyle halfe a myle waye. And than let it downe and let
it kele fyue or ſixe houres. Than take out the heare ād
dye it, and it is thā the fineſt greene that is poſſible to
be hadde for the water. And euer the more that ye put
thereto of coperoſe the better it wyll be, or elles in the
ſtede of it vertgreſe.

And another way may ye make a brighter grene, as
thus. Lette wod your heare in a woden fat of lyght
plunket colonre, and than ſet him in olde or wyren like
as I haue ſhewed you before, ſauing ye ſhall not putte
therin neither coperoſe or vertgreſe.

For to make your heare leme yelow, dight it with A-
lum as I haue ſayd before, ād after that with oldes or
wiren, without coperoſe or vertgrece.

An other yelowe ye ſhall make thus, Take ſmale ale
a pottell, & ſtampe thre handful of walnut leues & put

it

it together, and put in your heare till that it be as deep as ye wyll haue it

¶ For to make russet heare.

¶ Take a pynte of strong lye & a halfe pounde of soote, and a litle iuce of walnut leues and a quart of Alum, & put them all together in a pan, and boile them wel, and whan it is colde: put in your heare till it be as darke as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make a browne coloure.

¶ Take a pounde of soote & a quarte of ale, and seethe with as many walnut leues as ye may, and whan they be blacke set it from the fyre, and put therin heare & let it lye styll till it be as browne as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make an other browne.

¶ Take stronge ale, and soote and tempre thē together and put there to youre heare two dayes and two nyghtes, and it shalbe a right good coloure.

For to make a tawny coloure

¶ Take lyme and water & put them together, and also put your heare therin four or fiue houres. Thā take it out, and put it into a tanners ose one day, and it shalbe as fine a tawny coloure as any nedeth to our purpose.

¶ The lyxte parte of your heare, ye shal kepe styl white for lynes, for the double hooke to fisshe for the troute & grasynge' and for small lynes for to lye for the roche and the Dase.

When your heare is thus coloured: ye must knowe for whiche waters, and for whiche seasons they shal serue. The greene colour in all clere waters from Aprill vnto Septēbre. The yelow colour in euery clere water, from Septembre to Nouembre, for it is like to the wedes and other maner of grasse whiche growethe in the waters and ryuers whan they be broken.

The

The ruſſet colour ſerueth al the winter vnto the ẽde of Apryll, as well in riuers as in pooles or lakes. The browne colour, ſerueth for that water ys blacke-diſh in riuers or other waters. The tawni colour, for theſe waters that ben hethy or moryſh.

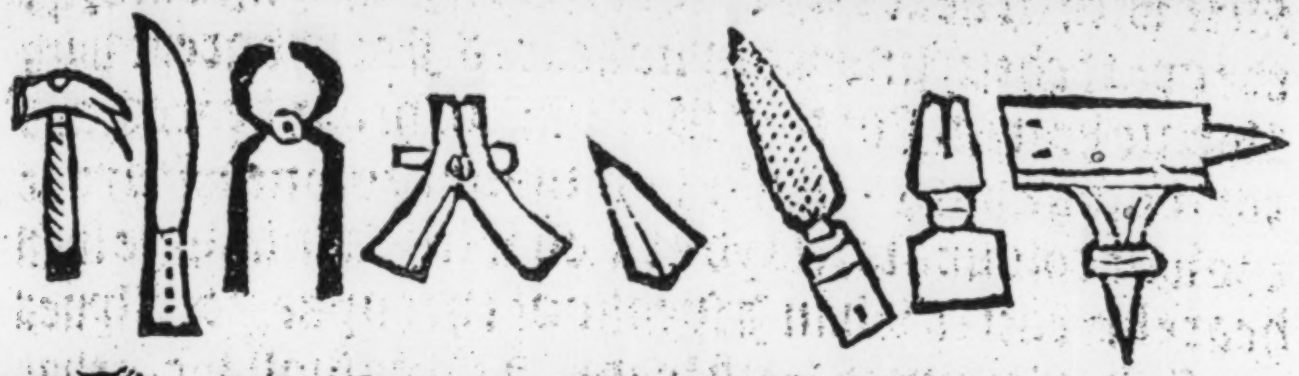
NOw muſt ye make your lynes in this wiſe Firſt looke ye haue an inſtrumẽt like vnto this figure portraed folowing. Than take your heare and cut of the ende an handfull large or more. For it is neyther ſtronge nor ſure. Than turne the top to the tayle, euerion lyke muche, and departe it into three partes. Than knyt euerie parte at one ende bi him ſelfe, and at the other end knit all three together. And than put the ſame end in that other ende of your inſtrument that hath but one clyfte. And than ſet that other ende faſt with the wedge foure fyngers in all ſhorter than your heare. Thã twyne euery warpe one waye, and lyke muche, and faſten them in thre cleftes alyke ſtreyght. Take that out at that other ende, & than twine it that wai that it wil delyre ynough Than ſtrayne it a lytle and knyt it for vndoynge, & that is good. And for to know how to make your inſtrument lo here is a fygure. And it ſhalbe made of tree, ſauynge, the bolte vnderneth, whiche ſhalbe of yron.

So whan ye haue as many of ỹ lynkes as ye suppose wyll suffyse for ỹ length of a line: than must ye knyt them together with a water knot, or els a duch knot, and whan your knot is knit: cut of ỹ hoyde shorte endes a straw bred fro the knot. Thus shall your lynes be fayre and fyne, and also ryghte sure for anye maner of fysshe.

Ye shall vnderstand, that the moste subtyl and hardest craft ein makinge your harneis is for to make your hookes. For whose makyng ye must haue lete toles thyn and sharpe and small beaten, a semy clam of Iron, a bender a payre of longe and small tonges, and an harde knyfe somedele thycke and an anuylde, and a lytle hammer.

¶ And for small fysshe, ye shal make your hookes of the smallest quarell nedilles that ye can fynde of steele, & in this wise ye shall put the quarell in a red charcole fyre, tyll it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Than take him oute and let him kele, and ye shall finde him well alayed for to fyle. Than rayle the berde with your knife & make ỹ poynte sharpe. Than alaye hym agayne or els he wil breake in the bendyng. Than bende him like to ỹ bende accordinge to the purpose. And greater hookes ye shall make in ỹ same wise of great nedles, as broderers nedelles or tailers, or shoomakers nedles, spers poyntes of shoomakers nalles ī especial ỹ best for gret fisshe and looke ỹ the bēd at the poynt whā they ben alaied, for els they be not good. whan the hooke is bēded bete the hinder end abrode, & fyle it smothe for fretting of ỹ lyne. Than put it into the fyre agayne, & geue it an ealy red hete. Than sodenly quenche it in water, and it wyl be harde and strong. And for to haue knowledge in your instrumentes: loe they be here in figure portrayed

Hammer



Hē ye haue made your hookes: thē must ye set them on your lynes according in greatnes & strengthe in this wyse, ye shall take small red silke, and if it be for a great hooke thē double it not twined. And els for small hookes let it be single, and therewith frete thicke the line there as the one end of youre hooke shal set a straw brede. Then set there your hooke and fret him with the same threde the two partes of lenghe that shalbe fret in all. And when ye come to the thirde part: thē turne the ende of your lyne agayne vpon the frete double and frete it so double at the other third parte, then put your threde in at the hole twies or thryse, and let it goe eche tyme round aboute the verde of your hooke, then wete the hole and drawe it tyll it be faste, and looke that your line li euermore within your hookes, and not without, then cut of the lines ende and the threde as nigh as ye may sauyng the frete.

¶ So ye know wyth howe greate hookes ye shall angle to euery fishe, now I wyll tell you with how many heares ye shall Angle to euery fysshe. Fyrste for the Menow with a line of one heare. For the wavyng roche, ỹ bleke, the Gogyn & thei Ruf with a line of two heares, for the Darse and the great roche with a line of thre heres, For the Perch with Flounder & bremet with foure heares, For the Cheuin chubbe, the Breme, the Tēche, and the

Eele with six heares. For the troute, graylyng barbyl, & the great cheuyn: wyth nyne heares. For the great with twelue heares. For they Samon withe .xv. heares, and for the pike with a chalke lyne made browne with your browne colour afore layd armed withe a line as ye shall heare hereafter whan I speake of thei pyke, your lynes muste be plummed with leade. And ye shall wete that the next plumb to the hooke, shalbe therto a large fote & more, and euery plũbe a quantitie vnto the greatnes of the lyne. There be thre maner of plũbes for a ground lyne renning. And for the flote set vpon the groũde lyne lyeng .x. plũbes ioyning al together on the grounde lyne renning nyne or ten smal. The flote plũbe shalbe heauy the firste plucke of any fysshe may pull it downe into ỹ water, and make your plumbes round and smothe, ỹ they sticke not on stones or on weedes, and for the more vnderstandyng, lo they be here in figures.

¶ The ground lyne, renning and lieng.

¶ The Flote lyne, and the lyne for Perche or Tenche

¶ The lyne for a pyke, plũbe, corke and armed Wt wyre.

Then ye shall make your flotes in this wyse.

Take a fayre cork that is clene Wout ani holes and boore it throughe withe a small hote yron, and put therin a pen iuste and streyght, euermore note the greater

ter pen,and they greater hole.Than shape it greate in the middes,and small at bothe endes,& specially sharp in the nether ende,and lyke vnto the fygures folowyng and make theym smothe on a gryndinge stone or ō a tyle stone,and looke that flote for one heare be no more then a pese,for two heares as a beane,for.xii.heares as a walnut,& so euery line must haue acording to his porcion. ¶ Al maner lines that be not for the ground: must haue flotes,and the renninge ground lyne must haue a flote,the lieng ground lyne must haue a flote.

NOw I haue lerned you to make al your harneys Here I wyl tell you how ye shall angle.

Ye shal vnderstande that there is tyre maner of angling.That one is at the ground for the troute ād other fisshe. An other is at ỹ ground at an arche or a stange, where it ebbeth and floweth: for bleke,roche,and Dartle ỹ thirde is with a flote for al maner of fysshe.The fourthe with a menow for the Troute,without plumbe or flote.The fifth is renning in the same for the Roche ād darle,wyth one or two heares and a flye.The sixte is a dubbed hooke for the Troute or grayling.And for the first and principall poynt in angling: kepe the euer from the water for the syght of the fisshe,eyther ferre vpon ỹ lande,or els behinde a bushe that the fisshe se you not. For yf they doo: they will not bite. And loke that ye shadow not thei water as muche as ye may. For it is that thing that wyl soone fraye the fisshe.And if a fysshe be a frayde: he will not byte longe after. For all maner of

fyshe that feed by the ground ye shall angle for them to the bótome, so that your hooke shal renne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fyshe ỹ fedeth aboue: ye shall angle for them in the myddes of the water, or sõdele beneth, or somdele aboue, for euer the greater fisshe: ỹ nerer he lyeth to the botome of ỹ water. And euer ỹ smaler fyshe the more he swimmeth aboue. The third good poynte is whan the fisshe biteth that ye be not hasty to smyte, nor to late.

For ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the bayte be fer in the mouth of the fisshe, & then abyde no lenger, & this is for the grounde. And for the flote, whenye se it pulled softly vnder the water, or els caryed softly vpon ỹ water, then smyte. And looke that ye neuer ouersmite the strenght of your lyne for breking. And yf it fortune you to smite a great fisshe with a smal harneis, then ye must lede him in ỹ water, & labour him there tyll he be drowned & ouercome, Then take him as wel as ye cã or may and euer beware that ye holde not ouer the strength of your lyne. And as much as ye may let him not com out of your lines end streyght from you, but kepe him euer vnder the rod, & euermore holde him streight so ỹ youre line may sustayne, and beare his leapes, and hys plũges with the helpe of your croppe and of your hande.

Here I wil declare vnto you. in what place of the water ye shall angle, ye shall angle in a poole or in a standind water in euery place where it is ani thing deep.

¶ There is no greate choyse of any place where it is any thyng deep in a poole. For it is but a pyson vnto all fyshes & therfore it is the lesse maystry to take thẽ. But in a riuer, ye shall angle in euery place where it is depe

and

and clere by the grouñd, as grauell or clay without mud or wedes, and in especiall it that ther be a maner whyrling of water or a couert. As an holowe bauke or great rootes of trees, or lõg wedes fletyng aboue the waters where as the fysshe maye couer and hyde themselfe at certayn tymes whan they lyst. Also it is good for to angle in deepe styffe streames, and also in valles of water and weares, & in flode gates or myll pyttes. And at thei bauke, and where the streme renneth nighe therby, and is depe and clere by the grounde and in any other plares wher ye may se any fysshe haue any feding

As now shal ye wyt, what tyme of the day ye shall angle. From the beginninge of Maye vntyl it be September: the bytīg tyme is erly in the morow from foure of the clock vnto eyght of ỹ clocke, at after none from foure to eight also, but not so good as in the morning, and if it be a colde wynde and a lowryng day it is muche better than a clere daye. Also manye poole fysshes wyl byte best in the mornetyde.

And yf ye se in any time of the day the Trout or grayling lepe, angle to him with a dub according to ỹ same moneth. And where the water ebbeth ād floweth: ỹ fysshe wyl byte in some place at the ebbe, ād in some place at the floud after they haue restyng behynde stanges, & arches of brydges, and other suche maner places.

Here shal ye wit in what maner of wether ye shal angle in, as I sayd before in a darke louryng day whan the wynde blowet̄h softly. And in sommer season whan it is brenning hote, than it is naught. From September vnto. Aprill in a fayre sunny daye it is ryghte good to Angle: and yf the wynde in that season haue anye parte of the Orient wether: than it is naught, and whan it is great wynde & whan it snoweth, rayneth, or

hayleth

hayleth, or is a great tempest, as thunder or lyghtninge or a swoly hote wether: than it is noughte for to angle.

YE shall now wit that there be twelue maner of impedimentes whiche cause a man to take no fysshe wythoute other comin that may casually hap The first is if your harneys be not mete, nor fetely made. The seconde is if your baites be not good nor fine. The thirde is yf that ye angle not in by tyng tyme. The.iiii. is yf the fysshe be frayde with the syght of a man. The v. yf that the water be very thicke, whyte or red of any sloud late fallen. The. vi. yf the fysshe stere not for colde The. vii. yf that the wether be hote. The. viii. yf it rayn The. ix. yf it hayle or snow. The. x. yf it be tempest. The xi. yf it be great wynde. The. xii. yf the wind be in ỳ east and that is worste. For commenlye neyther wynter nor sommer the fysshe wyll not byte than. The West and ỳ north winde ben good, but the southe is best.

AND nowe I haue taloe you howe to make youre harneys, and how ye shall fysshe therewith in all poyntes: reason wyl that ye know with what baytes ye shall angle to euery maner of fysshe in euery moneth of the yere, which is al the effect of the craft. And without whiche baytes: knowe well by you, all your other craft here to forne auaileth you not to purpse. For ye cannot bryng a hooke into a fysshy mouth without a bayte, whi che baytes for euery maner of fysshe, and for euery moneth here foloweth in this wyse.

AS now bycause that the Samon is moste state lye fysshe that any man may angle to in fresshe water: Therfore I purpose to begyn at hym.

The

¶ The Samon is a gentyll fysshe, but he is combrous for to take. For cõmẽly he is but in deep places of great ryuers, and for the moste parte he holdeth him in ỹ mides of it, that a man may not come at him. And he is in season frõ Marche vnto michelmas. In whych season ye shal angle to him with these heites whan ye may get them. First with a red worme in the begynninge and endyng of the season, and also with a grub that bredeth in a dũghill, and especially withe a souerayne bayte that bredeth in a water docke. And he bideth not at ỹ groũd but at the flote, also ye may take him, but it is seldome seene with a grub at such tymes as whan he lepeth, in lyke forme and maner as ye doo take a troute or a grayling, and these ben well proued baytes for the Samon

¶ The Troute for bicause he is a right deinteous fysh and also feruent biter, we shall speake next of him He is in season fro Marche vnto Myhelmas. He is on cleane grauell grounde, and in a streame, ye maye angle to hym at all tymes with a grounde line, lieng or renning, sauynge only in leayinge tyme, and than with a dubbe. And erli with a renning ground line, and forth on the day with a flote lyne.

¶ Ye shall angle to him in Marche with a menow hanged of your hooke by the nethernes Wout flote or plũb drawing vp and downe in the streme till ye feele hi fast

¶ In the same tyme angle to hym with groũd lyne, and with a red worme for ỹ most sure. In Aprill take ỹ same baytes, and also Juneba, otherwyse named. vii. eyes, & also the cãker ỹ breedeth in a great tree & the red snaile

¶ In may take the stone fly, & the bobbe vnder the cowtord & the sylk worm & the baite ỹ bredeth õ a ferne lefe

In June take a red worm and nip of the hed and a cod-

worme before vpō the hooke. In July take ỹ great red worme & the codworm together. In auguſt take a fleſh flye, and the great red worme, and the fat of the bakon and bynde them together aboute the hooke. In Septē bretake the red worme ād ỹ menow, In October take the ſame, for they ben ſpecial for the troute at al times of the yere. From Apryl tyll September the troute lepethethan angle to hym W a dubbad hooke accordinge to the, moneth which dubbed hokes ye ſhal fynd at the ende of this treatyſe, and the monethes wyth them

The Graylinge by an other name called Umbre is a tyght delycyous fiſſhe to mannes mouthe, and ye may take hym lyke as ye doo the Troute, and theſe, ben his bayt:es, In March and in Apryll the red worme In May the grene worme, alytle branſed worme, they dock Canker and the hawthorne worme. In June the bayte that breedeth betwene they tree and they barke of an Oke. In Julye a bayte that bredeth ō a ferne leſe and the great red worme, and nyp of the head ād put it on your hooke and a Codworme before in Auguſte the red worme and a Docke worme, and all the yere after a red worme.

The Barbell is a ſweet fiſh but it is a quayſy meat and perylous for a mans body. For commonly he giueth an introduccion to the feares. And yf that he be eten raw, he maye becauſe of mannes death, why che hath oftentymes ben ſeen. Theſe be his baytes. In Marche and in Apryll take a fayre freſſhe chele, ād laye it on a borde, and cut it in ſmall ſquare peces of the length of your hooke. Than take a candel and brenne it at the ende at the poynt of the hooke vnto ỹ tyme that it be yelow, & than bynde it on your hooke wyth fletchers

ſilke

silke, and make it roughe like a welbede, thys bayte is good al the sommer season, In May & June take ỹ hauthorne worme, & the great red worme, & nip of the head and put vpon your hooke a codworme before, and that is a good bayte. In July take the red worm for chese, & the hauthorne together, also ỹ water docke, lese worm together in august, & for all the yere, take the talowe of a shepe, & soft cheese of eche lyke muche, & a litel honie & grind or stãpe thẽ together lõg & tẽper it tyl it be tough and put therto a lytle floure, & make it in small pelletes & that is a good baite to angle Wat ỹ ground, & looke ỹ it sinke in ỹ water, or yls it is not good to this purpose.

The Carpe is a deynteous fisshe, but ther be but few in England, and therfore I write least of hẽ he is an euil fisshe to take. For he is so stronge enarmed, in the mouth that there may no weke harneys holde hi And as touching his bayte I haue but litle knowledg of it, and I were lothe to wryte more then I know, and haue proued. But well I know that the red worme ãd the grenow ben good baytes for him, at al tymes, as I haue heard saye of persons credible, and also foũd wri ten in bookes of credence.

The cheuin is a statelye fisshe, & his head is a deynti morsel. There is no fish so strongly enarmed wyth scales on thei body, and because he is a stronge biter he hath the more baytes which ben these. In Marche the red worme at the groũd, for commonly then he will bite there at all tyme of the yere, yf he be any thing hungry In Aprill the diche Canker that breedeth in the tre of a worm that bredeth betwene the rynde and the tre of an oke. The red worme, and the yong frothes when the feete be cut of, Also the stone flie, the bob vnder ỹ cowe torde, the red snayle, In May, the bryte that breedeth

in the oyer lefe, & the docke canker together vpon your hooke, and a bayte that bredethe on a fernelefe, the red worme, and a bayte that breedeth on a hauthorn, and a bayte that breedeth on an okenlefe, and a filke worme, and a codworme together. In June take the creker and the dorre, and also a red worme the head cutte of and a codworme before, and put them on the hooke. Also a bayte in the oyer lefe, yonge froshes, ỹ three fete cute of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bait on the hauthorne, and ỹ codworme together & also a grub that breede. hon a dōgehil, a great greshop and ỹ humblebee in the medow. Also yonge bees, and yong hornettes, a so a great brēdeth fly that breedeth in pathes medowes, and the flye that is amonge pilmer hiltes. In Auguſt take worte wormes, and magottes to Mychelmas, In September the red worme, and also take thei baytes when ye may get them, that is to wyte, cheries and yonge hyte, not hered, and the houſe combe.

The Breme is a noble fysshe, and deynteous and ye ſhal angle for him from March vnto au ſt, with a red worme, and then with a butter flye, & a ne flye, & with a bayte that breedeth amonge green red and a baite that bredeth in the barke of a ded tree, and for bremetes take magoottes. And frō that time forth al the yere after take the red worme, & in ỹ ryuer browne bred. More baytes ther be, not eaſi, and therfore I let them paſſe.

The Tenche is a good fiſhe, and healeth al maner of other fiſhe ỹ ben hurt if they mai come to hym He is moſte parte of the yere in the Mud, & ſtyreth moſt in June and July, and in other ſeaſon but lytle. He is and euyll byter, and hys baytes ben theſe for all they yere, browne bread toſted with hony in likeneſs of a but

tred

tred loke, & the great redde worme. And take the blacke bloude in the heart of a sheep, & floure & hony, & temper them altogether, somedele softer then paste, & anoynt ỹ red worme therewith, bothe for his fisshe and for other. And they wyll byte much the better therat, at al times.

¶ The perche is a deynteous fysshe, & passing holsome, and after byting. These ben hys baytes. In marche the redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde In mai ỹ clothorne worme & the codworme. In June ỹ baite that breedeth in an old fallē oke, & the great cāker In July the baite ỹ breedeth on the oyster lefe, & the bob that breedeth on a dunghil, & the hathorne worme & the codworme. In Auguste thei red worme and magottes, and al the yere after take the red worme for the best.

¶ The roche is an easy fysshe to take, & if he be fat & pēned thē is he good meate, & these bē his baytes. In marche the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowtorde. In May the bayte that breedeth on the okē lefe, & the bob on the dunghil. In June the bayte that bredeth on oyster, & the codworm. In July houselspies & the bait that bredeth on an oke, & ỹ nutworme, & mathewes, ād maggots vnto michelmas, & thē after ỹ the fat of bakō The Dace is a gentyl fisshe to take & if it be well refect thē it is good meat. In March his bayt is a red worm. And in Apryl the bob vnder the cowtorde. In Maie the docke canker & the baite on the clothorne, & on the oken lefe. In June thei coworme & the bayt on the oyster, and the white grub in the dunghil. In Juli take houselspies & flies ỹ breede in pismer hilles, ỹ codworme & magotes vnto michelmas, & if ỹ water be clere, ye shal take fisshe whē other take none, & frō ỹ time forth do as ye do for ỹ reche for commōly it is seen ỹ their bitīg & baytes be like The bleke is but a feble fisshe, yet he is holsō, his baites

 from

frō march to Mighelmas be ȳ same ȳ I haue wryte be
fore for ȳ roche & the darle, sauyng all ȳ somer season ȳ
ye may angle for him with a house flie, & in winter seasō
W bakō & other baite made as ye hereafter may know
¶ The Ruf is right and holsome filshe, & ye shal angle
to him with the same baites in al seasons of the yere &
in the same wise as I haue tolde you of they perche, for
they be like in fyshe and feedyng, sauyng the ruf is lesse
and therfore ye must haue the smaller bayte.
¶ The Flounder is a holsome fyshe & a fre, & a subtyll
byter in his maner. For commonly whā he souketh his
meat he fedeth at the groūd, & therfore ye must āgle to
him with a ground lyne lieng, & he hath but one maner
of bayte, & that is a red worme, & that is most chefe for
all maner of fyshe. ¶ They Gogyn is a good fyshe of
the mochenes, & he biteth wel at the ground, & his bay-
tes for al the yere bē these, the red worme, codworme &
magottes & ye must angle to him W a flote, ād let your
bayte be nere the botome, or els vpon the ground.
¶ The menow whē he shineth in ȳ water, thē he is bit-
ter, & though his bodi be but litle yet he is a rauenous
byter, & egre, and ye shall angle for him wythe the same
baytes ȳ ye doo for ȳ gogin sauing they muste be small
¶ The Eele is a quaysi fish, a reuenour & deuourir of
the broode of fish, & the pyke also is a deuourer of fishe
I put thē bothe behind al other for to āgle, for this eele
ye shal fīd an whole in ȳ ground of water, & it is blew &
blackish, there put in your hooke til ȳ it be a foote Wi ȳ
hole & your baite shalbe a great āglet with or a menow,
The pike is a good fish but for he deuoureth so manye
as wel of his owne kinde as of other, I loue him ȳ lesse
& for to take him ye shal doo thꝰ. Take a roche or a fresh
hering, & wyre with a hooke in ȳ ende & put it in at they
mouthe

mouth, & on bi the taile down by the ridge of the fresh he-
ring & thā put the lyne of your hoke in after, and drawe
the hooke into ỹ cheke of the fresh hering thē put a plū
be of lead vpon your lyne a yerde long from your hoo-
ke, & a flote in midway betwene, and cast it in apyt that
the pike vse, & this is the best and moste surest craft to
take the pike. And three maner of taking him there is,
take a frosshe & put it on your hooke at ỹ neck betwē ỹ
skī & ỹ bodỹ, on the back half, & put ō a flote a yerd ther
to, & cast it where the pike haunteth & ye shal haue hym
¶ An other maner, take the same bait & put it ī a salte
tida, & cast it into the water W a corde and a corke and
ye shall not fayle of him. And if ye list to haue a good
sporte, thā ti the corde to a goose foote, & ye shal se good
hasig whether the gose or the pike shal haue the better

NOw ye wote with what baytes and howe ye shall
angle vnto euery maner of fysshe, Now I will tel
you how ye shall kepe and feede your quicke baytes ye
shall feede and keepe them all in generall, but euery ma
ner by hym selfe with the suche thinges in and on whyche
they breede. And as longe as they be quicke & new they
be fyne. But whan they be in a slough or els dead than
ben they nought. Out of these ben excepted three brod
des, that is to wyte of hornetes, humblebees, and was-
pes, whome ye shal bake in breade, and after dyd their
heades in bloude and let them drye. Also except magot-
tes, which e whan they be bred gret with their natural
feedyng, ye shal feed thē forthermore W̄ sheeps talowe
And take good hede ỹ in going about your disportes ye
open no mās gates but ỹ ye shit thē agayn. Also ye shal
not vse this forsaid crafti disport for no couetnousnes
to ỹ encresing & sparing of your money only, but princi
pally for your solace, & to cause the helth of your bodi, &

spece

ſpecially of your ſoule. For whan ye purpoſe to go on your diſportes in fyſſhyng, ye will not deſyre greatlye many perſons with you whiche might let you of your game. And thanne ye may ſerue god deuoutly in his ſayng effectuallye your cuſtomable prayers. And thus doing ye ſhall eſchewe alſo auoyde many vices, as ydlenes that is prycypall cauſe to enduce man to many other vices as it is right wel knowē, Alſo ye ſhal not be to ra uenous in taking of your ſaid game, as to much at on time whych ye may lightly doo yf ye doo in euery point as this preſēt treatyſe ſheweth you, which ſhould light ly be the occaſyon to deſtroy your owne diſportes and other mens alſo. And whan ye haue a ſufficiēt meſſe ye ſhould couеyte no more at that tyme. Alſo ye ſhall beſi your ſelfe to nouriſh the game in al that ye may and al ſo to diſtroy all ſuche thynges as bene deuourers of it,

Finis.

And all thoſe that doth after this rule ſhal haue thei bleſſyng of God and ſaynt Peter, which he them graūt that with his precious bloud vs bought. Amen.

Heere endeth the booke of Haukyng, Huntyng and Fyſſhing, with other dyuers matters,

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42

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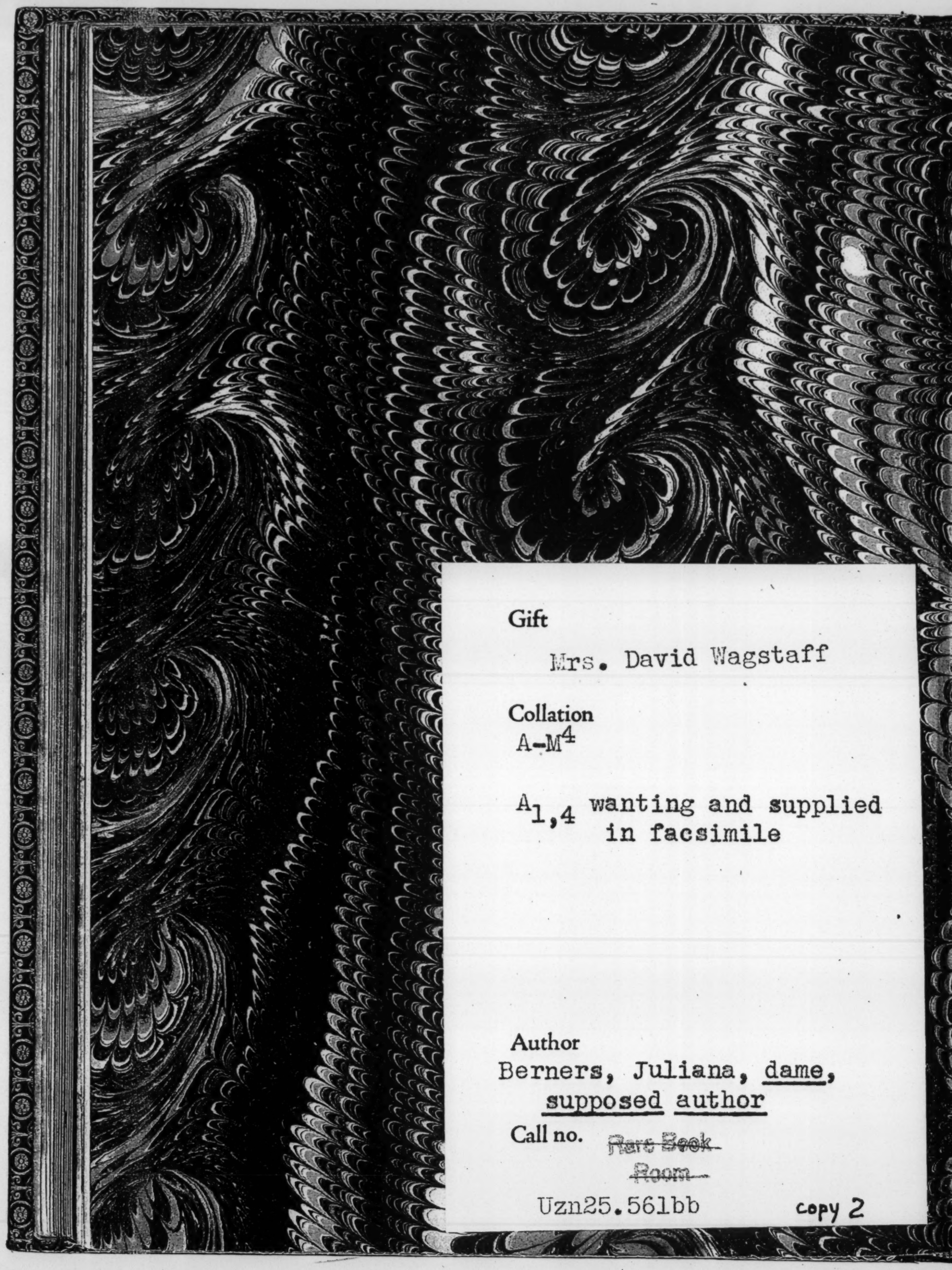

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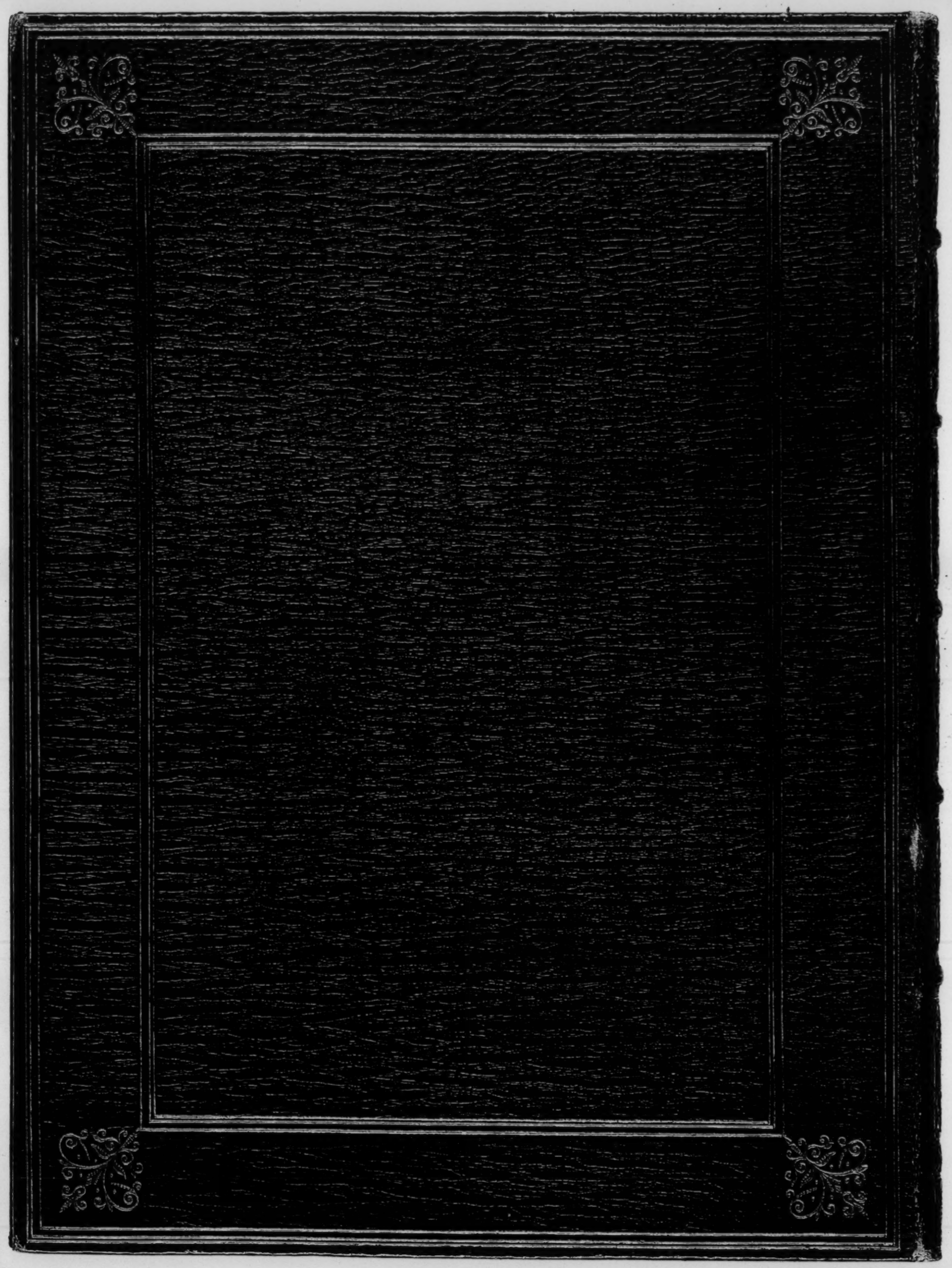
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